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ABSTRACT

In this publication, the authors review the historical development of South Dakota communities in the perspective of community change as it occurred in the United States resulting from several important societal factors during the period from 1940-1960. The authors emphasize that, while societal influences continue to operate, forcing adjustment at the local level, additional factors are stimulating further adjustment. Communities continue to grow and decline, depending upon how they are able to adjust to factors such as commercialization in agriculture, diminishing local control, and rural migration. Tables are appended which include population data for each incorporated place in South Dakota. (Author/LS)

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Population Change in South Dakota Small Towns and Cities

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In this publication, we attempt to review the historical development of South Dakota communities in the perspective of community change as it occurred in the United States resulting from several important societal factors. We emphasize that while societal influences continue to operate, forcing adjustment at the local level, additional factors are stimulating further adjustment today. Data are presented concerning these factors for the 1940-1960 period.

Communities continue to grow and decline depending upon how they are able to adjust to rapidly changing conditions. Tables are presented in the appendix which include population data for every incorporated place in South Dakota.

Population Change in South Dakota Small Towns and Cities, 1949-1960

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Robert M. Dimit, Professor of Rural Sociology

South Dakota communities have been undergoing many and relatively rapid changes for the past several years. Technological changes in agriculture have resulted in significant shifts in population, income distribution, and economic opportunities. Relatively low income, lack of job opportunities, outmigration of people, lack of industry, and an inadequate tax base in relation to public services demanded, constitute some of the problems which are greatly affecting the lives of the people in their local communities.

Settlement patterns developed in the 19th century were consistent with the transportation, communication, and social requirements of that time. However, tremendous changes have taken place in technology, transportation, and communication which affect the lives of persons living in our contemporary society. It is becoming increasingly evident that the systems of community organization which have existed in the past are no longer adequate to meet present day needs.

Research projects by rural sociologists and others indicate people of South Dakota have experienced the effects of changes taking place in their local community. Knowing that communities are changing is not sufficient. We need to know why these changes are taking place, the result of these changes, and the kinds of adjustments needed to build communities which will be adequate in the future.

Purpose of Study

The purpose of this study was to identify factors associated with growth and decline of incorporated places (i.e. small towns and cities) in South Dakota. This purpose or objective is part of a broader focus concerning the growth and decline of incorporated places in South Dakota. The Department of Rural Sociology currently has three objectives in its communities research program: 1) to identify factors associated with population change in communities, 2) to determine the results of such change, and 3) to identify the kinds of adjustments needed to build communities which can grow and prosper in a constantly changing society.

For example, while the general population trend for small towns is toward population decline, many small towns are growing. If we are to determine the kinds of adjustments needed to build communities for the future, we must first identify those factors associated with growth. Then our task is to measure the results or effects which such patterns of change have on the growing and declining community.

Social change is rapid and continuous, yet much of our current thinking concerning communities and their prospects for the future is confined to a traditional agrarian image. Clearly, the social and economic relationships between the agricultural trade center and surrounding farm areas as depicted by Galpin and others have been superseded.[1] Social and economic ties now link the inhabitants of communities and surrounding areas to a larger sphere of social action. Modifications in the trade center—farm relationship arising from an enlargement in farm operations, increased mechanization, specialization, and fewer farms, plus a larger selection of consumer products—have drastically altered the social and economic posture of many trade center communities.

If a community in such a relationship were completely dependent upon agriculture for economic support, we might expect it to decline, considering the many changes in farm operations. Documentary films and magazine articles concerning agricultural communities depict this general situation. But little evidence has been presented to date to account for the factors associated with growth of many small towns in an agricultural area such as South Dakota.

Part of the reason for misconceptions concerning rural communities and the assumption that all small communities are declining comes from the traditional picture of the agricultural community. In the past, visitors to the countryside had little difficulty in identifying a rural community. It was

[1] C. J. Galpin, *The Social Anatomy of an Agricultural Community*, Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, Madison, Bulletin No. 34, May 1915.

a trade center established to serve the farm population in the immediate area. This orientation to agriculture could be seen in the dress of the local residents, their conversation, and social activities. Small retail businesses such as grocery stores, gas stations, feed and seed stores, a blacksmith shop or an implement repair shop, and perhaps a weekly newspaper office dotted the main street.

Today, however, in many instances, visual identification of a community as rural or agriculturally oriented may not be possible. Individual behavior, manner of dress, and social participation have become less distinguishable as characteristically rural. Storefronts have been replaced or modernized, small retail dealerships have been replaced by larger chain stores, discount houses, and perhaps a national catalog order outlet. Agriculture as a way of life has given way to agriculture as a business. Finally, local residents are oriented, in many instances, more toward the larger society than toward their residential community.

Nature and Scope of Present Investigation

Previous work on South Dakota small towns by Douglas Chittick has considered a number of factors influencing change in agricultural trade centers in the state from 1901 to 1950.[2] The present investigation complements his work, updates the population data, and supplements his work in areas in which additional factors affecting small town growth and decline have come to the forefront during the 1940 to 1960 period.

The first section considers, in terms of a historical development, universal factors influencing small town change. In this respect societal change is developed around the perspective of the individual community as well as around societal change factors which influence the growth and decline of small towns in general.

In the second section, attention is given to factors associated with population change during the 1940-1960 period. Specific reference will be made to size of place, location, previous growth experience, and county seat status as factors associated with growth or decline. South Dakota's 25 cities are added to the analysis so that a comparison might be made between small towns and cities.

Definition of Terms

Size of Place. South Dakota towns and cities have been grouped for analysis by population base in the following manner: under 500, 500-999, 1,000 to 2,499, and 2,500 or more. Small towns have been separated into two categories for discussion purposes. Large places are considered to be towns which have between 1,000 and 2,499 residents. Small places are defined as towns which have less than 1,000 residents. Cities are defined as having a population 2,500 or greater.

Growth and Decline. Towns and cities which have witnessed population growth for a 10-year period, such as 1940-1950 and 1950-1960, are considered as growing places. Declining places are towns or cities which have witnessed population decline during 1940-1950 and/or 1950-1960.

Incorporated Places. All data for the present investigation are taken from the United States Census. Only incorporated places are considered.[3] Small towns are defined here as any incorporated place in which the population residing in the town does not exceed 2,500. This figure is the traditional population figure utilized by the Bureau of Census in defining rural and urban places. Cities are defined as any place whose population exceeds 2,500. The distribution of small towns and cities by size category, urban and rural, is found in table 1 on page 14.

Societal Change Affecting Small Town Change[4]

Several writers in their research on small towns have alluded to the many advantages, in addition to population growth, for small towns being located near a metropolitan center.[5] Community

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[2]Douglas Chittick, *Growth and Decline of South Dakota Trade Centers 1901-51,* Rural Sociology Department, Agricultural Experiment Station, South Dakota State University, Brookings, Bulletin 448, May 1955.

[3]Appreciation is expressed to Glenn V. Fuguitt, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, for providing much of the data utilized in this report. The South Dakota data were prepared as part of a regional and national study of small towns under the supervision of Dr. Fuguitt.

[4]This section is a revised and condensed version of a larger discussion which orginally appeared in Donald R. Field's, "The Impact of Employment Alternatives on a Growing Rural Community," unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, 1968.

[5]Otis Dudley Duncan and Albert J. Reiss, Jr., *Social Characteristics of Urban and Rural Communities, 1950,* John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, 1956.

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researchers, however, have by and large neglected this area of research when describing the social and economic organization of rural communities. Location near a metropolitan center is but one of the more dominant factors emerging in importance as a determinant of small town growth and decline. Size of place and previous growth experience would be two additional factors considered in this category.

The growth and decline of a small rural community in an urban society today depends upon the ability of the community (inhabitants) to adjust to the changing conditions of that society. But from a historical perspective, there are certain commonalities between growing, stable, and declining rural communities. The purpose of the present section is to discuss the conditions and factors influencing change in all small towns. Particular emphasis will be given to the agricultural trade center by identifying factors which are instrumental in the growth of some at the expense of others.

Between 1950 and 1960 approximately 28% of the communities between 1,000-2,499 population and classified as rural by the U.S. Bureau of the Census declined.[6] It is likely that a greater proportion of rural communities under 1,000 declined over the same period. This might be expected if we examine the nature of the rural community and its original function. But to interpret the decline of rural communities as indicative only of a trend away from living in small towns is not an accurate assessment of population movement in the United States.[7] Many rural communities are declining because their economic existence is no longer justified. The small community established as a service center for the surrounding farm population is, in most cases, declining. Other small communites, which have been able, because of their advantageous location, to attract urban migrants and supplement existing employment opportunities with other opportunities, have not declined.

It is asserted that one of the major differences between a modern rural community and its counterpart of the past is the diversity of employment opportunities available to residents of the community (especially in those small communities which have experienced growth). The function of the rural trade center dictated the employment structure of the community. Employment was in a sense constant.[8] The vast majority of inhabitants were classified in the service-trade occupations as sales, clerical and kindred workers, or managers and proprietors. Today, the variety of employment opportunities greatly influences the direction in which a community will change. In short, although not solely responsible, employment opportunities are an important variable in the growth and decline of small rural communities.

Societal Change in Relation to Societal Factors

The transformation of a rural trade center community from an isolated service center to a community interrelated with other communities in an urban society can be traced to numerous societal factors. Such factors are: the development of a transportation network, urbanization and industrialization, mechanization in agriculture, population redistribution, institutional reorganization, and diminishing local control.

These societal changes have worked to minimize the differences between "rural" and "urban" society in the United States. The countryside is no longer relatively isolated from the rest of society, but is an integral part of a total society which includes both urban and rural traits in its population, regardless of geographical residence. The society is increasingly interrelated; urban problems have their relevance for rural areas and, of course, the opposite is also true.

Transportation

Many articles have appeared throughout the years in which authors have discussed the factors associated with trade center growth or decline. One such article is by Carle Zimmerman.[9] In his bulletin, he describes the structure and facilites of small towns and examines the influences of modern transportation facilities upon these centers. At the time Zimmerman prepared his publication on small towns (1930), the question of the survival of that unit in reference to larger places was not of immediate concern. He assumed the trade center would be an important type of community for years to come. He was concerned instead, with the adjustment taking place in small towns as they began to compete with each other

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[6]From unpublished data compiled by G. V. Fuguitt as a part of his current research in small town population change.

[7]Kingsley Davis, "The Origin and Growth of Urbanization in the World," *American Journal of Sociology*, 60 (March 1955), pp. 427-437 and Jack P. Gibbs, "The Evolution of Population Concentration," *Economic Geography*, 39 (April 1963), pp. 119-129. F. I. Masser and D. C. Stroud, "The Metropolitan Village," *Town Planning Review*, 36 (July 1965), pp. 111-124.

[8]Ray E. Wakeley, *The Communities of Schuyler County, New York, 1927*, Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 524, Ithaca, 1931.

[9]Carle C. Zimmerman, *Farm Trade Centers in Minnesota, 1905-29*, Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 269, St. Paul, 1930.

for village and farm business. In short, he was interested in the growth and decline of centers as they were or were not able to provide goods and services needed.

Commercialization in agriculture was emerging. Small towns which provided complete services or "multifunctions" would grow at the expense of the single function hamlets and neighborhoods. He states of towns that were growing:

> All these communities have passed the minimum sizes in business organization necessary for supporting most of the services essential to a commercialized agriculture as it is organized at the present.[10]

The key variable in Zimmerman's analysis was the transportation system. He states,

> Transportation made the present system of social organization possible. Merchandising and its satellites, such as advertising, services offered, prices offered, performed a good share of the active functions in the selection and development of the major trading centers.[11]

Change in transportation facilities was one of the first societal factors that affected the growth or decline of small towns. The impression one received from Zimmerman is that improved transportation facilities and a growing commercial attitude among farm operators occurred at about the same time. The construction of new and improved roads linking towns together had a profound effect on small town growth. As transportation improved, trade centers were able to exert an influence over a wider area. We might label this "rural trade center dominance." As one community became dominant, other rural communities in the immediate environs lost their function and declined.[12] As Zimmerman notes, farmers tended to trade predominatly at one center, usually the closest, by sheer necessity. But when better roads were constructed in the rural area, farmers often traded in several centers, depending upon goods desired and variety of goods available. The problem facing the trade center was apparent. It had to attract customers from a larger trade area. Zimmerman notes,

> Families that once lived in the area of one or two centers were thrown into the area of several dozens of centers. An increase in the possibilities of travel to the trade center from 4 to 15 miles increased the area of the trade community from 50 square miles to 706 square miles.[13]

As one might expect, the communities to be affected first by an improved transportation system were those which were not located upon a transportation route. These towns were under 500 in population and included many neighborhoods.[14] Whereas physical and social isolation preserved these very small hamlets, a developing road and rail system reduced the need for their existence.

Several points can be made about the surviving trade centers. They were larger and fewer in number. The complexity of trade centers increased. The concentration of services in these centers allowed the addition of further specialized services.[15] The larger centers (primarily over 1,000) prospered as centralization of function occurred. According to Zimmerman:

> Appearing trade centers are those that have developed to meet the needs of agriculture and of local community life and those that have developed as the population bases of certain new industries and needs. [16]

The growth and decline of agricultural trade centers in South Dakota parallels the trends identified by Lively and Zimmerman in Minnesota. Settlement of farm land in this section of the country took place as part of the western migration. The eastern half of the state was settled by homesteaders ahead of the western half partly because of soil and climate features. Chittick attributes rural settlement in this area in part to inadequate transportation.[17] According to the author:

> Before the railroads, eastern South Dakota was settled almost entirely by rural farm population served by numerous hamlets and small villages. This scattered pattern of small trade centers was based largely on short distances, limited to ox or horse drawn conveyances, between towns.[18]

The rise of numerous trade centers can be attributed to the nature of farming. Chittick notes, "Agricultural methods and transportation facilities at the time required numerous small trade centers to service the unprecedented number of homesteaders."

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[10] *Ibid.*, p. 43.

[11] *Ibid.*, p. 37.

[12] Dominance of a small community over other small communities in an immediate area is contained in the assumptions and theory of urban dominance and central place theory. But little attempt has been made to apply these theories to the decline of small hamlets, neighborhoods, and small villages as transportation facilities began to develop in the rural area.

[13] Zimmerman, *op. cit.*, p. 37.

[14] C. E. Lively, *Growth and Decline of Farm Trade Centers in Minnesota 1905-1930*, Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 287, St. Paul, 1932, p. 14.

[15] Zimmerman, *op. cit.*, p. 34.

[16] Zimmerman, *op. cit.*, p. 32.

[17] Douglas Chittick, *Growth and Decline of South Dakota Trade Centers 1901-1951*, South Dakota State Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 448, Brookings, 1955.

[18] *Ibid.*, p. 14.

Settlement in western South Dakota was encouraged by the construction of bridges across the Missouri River and the subsequent rise in amount of rail connections between sections of the state. Paul Landis, writing about South Dakota in 1933, acknowledged the importance of transportation as a means of settlement and then later as a means of adjustment.[19] Like Lively, Landis placed heavy emphasis upon transportation as a crucial factor in the early growth and decline of trade centers. Unlike the previous writers, however, he attempted to illustrate, in more detail, the impact of a combination of factors on trade centers. He also noted the importance of such additional factors as the realignment of rural post offices and population redistribution.

Transportation facilities had become well established in South Dakota by the 1930's. The movement of people from open country to larger trade centers and cities represents one important result of the development of transportation. The corresponding impact upon the smaller trade centers is obvious. One conclusion reached by Landis concerned the future of the local trade center. The author concluded that community survival is an economic and social problem for the farmers to solve.[20] The loss of the merchandising and marketing function and a religious or educational function would, of course, be fatal to a small community.

It is interesting to note the compounding nature of the various factors upon trade center growth and decline. Competition and distance are key factors identified by Landis in trade center survival. Distance could here be defined in both a physical and a time dimension.

Trade centers could be affected by competition if the travel time between centers were reduced as well as by the actual physical distance between centers. Such may have been the case as transportation improved. Landis notes that prior to 1900 many trade centers were located in close proximity and a lack in the means of travel between centers insured survival.[21]

Competition was thus minimal for many items. The rise of rail transportation after 1900 increased the probability of competition from trade centers located on these routes. The period from 1900 to 1920 also witnessed the growing use of the automobile as a means of transporting products to markets and families to various trade centers for shopping purposes. Accordingly, Landis notes this same period as the one of greatest adjustments for the appearance and disappearance of trade center communities.[22]

He notes the similar time perspective of drastic change in his Washington study of small towns.[23] The decline of the hamlet and small trade center in Washington occurred between 1900 and 1910.[24] During this period, 210 places disappeared.[25] The importance of transportation on this change is also noted. The location of small towns near waterways or at the junction of two rivers greatly facilitated early trade center growth. Subsequent rail and road development had additional influences on growing and declining centers. According to the author, the relative influence of each means of travel in Washington corresponded to that found in his work in South Dakota (i.e., the growth of rail transportation 1900 to 1915, and the increased use of the automobile around 1915).

Lively, in his discussion, notes 1915 as an important time when many small trade centers declined and again according to Landis, 80% of growing trade centers had access to the railroad during this time.[26] Maintaining this connection through 1930 helped stimulate growth. Only 10% of those trade centers which were located on a railroad declined during this period.[27] This is similar to the finding presented earlier.

Several factors operated simultaneously to affect the small town during the same period. About 1915, there were thousands of small post offices in rural settlements. But the number of post offices decreased accelerating decline in many communities which depended heavily upon this service. Likewise, rural out-migration and the processes of urbanization and industrialization began to influence patterns of growth and decline of trade centers in the rural area. As would be expected, small trade centers more distant from larger trade centers and cities declined first. The importance of a rural population to a trade center is noted by Landis:

> South Dakota towns are for the most part trading points for a rural population surrounding them. Take away the rural population and the greater number of them will disappear; increase the rural population and they will prosper and perhaps even

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[19] Paul Landis, *The Growth and Decline of South Dakota Trade Centers 1901-1933*, South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 279, Brookings, 1933.

[20] *Ibid.*, p. 4.

[21] *Ibid.*, p. 20.

[22] *Ibid.*, p. 23.

[23] Paul H. Landis, *Washington Farm Trade Centers 1900-1935*, Washington Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 360, Pullman, 1938.

[24] *Ibid.*, p. 8.

[25] *Ibid.*, p. 22.

[26] Paul H. Landis, *op. cit.*, p. 27, *The Growth and Decline of South Dakota Trade Centers 1901-1933*. C. E. Lively, *op. cit.*, p. 27.

[27] *Ibid.*, p. 28.

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increase in numbers. Tributary population is probably the greatest single factor in the success or failure in the growth of a town.[28]

Commercialization in Agriculture

With regard to commercialization in agriculture and the reorganization of trade centers, a similar point can be made. Improved transportation, as noted by Zimmerman and others, enhanced farm commercialization. Prior to the development of an adequate transportation system, farms were primarily small, were based upon subsistence, and were selfsupporting. The movement of products was limited to the local market and was directed toward providing a relatively few items which could not be produced on the farm.

Farm mechanization and commercialization represents not only a change from animal power to various forms of mechanical or electric power, but also a change in the attitudes toward farming by the individual operator. Mechanization began slowly during the 1920's and advanced tremendously prior to and during World War II.[29]

The impact of farm mechanization upon the growth and decline of the trade center community can best be described in terms of the impact upon the farm operation itself. The relationship between farm and trade center has previously been established. Therefore, we would expect that any change in the farm operation as it affects the farm population would have a corresponding effect upon the community.

As farmers turned more toward machinery for farm work, the additional costs required a large operation to compensate for the overall investment. Subsequently, farms became larger. For the community, this meant fewer farm families were living in a given trade area.

Mechanization reduced the need for extensive use of hired labor on the farm. Machines replaced men in many jobs.[30] No one has attempted to relate what effect the reduction of farm labor had upon the amount of trade in the local community. However, it is reasonable to suppose that it did have some effect on the volume of business for local retail merchants.

The capital outlay required for farm mechanization discouraged many farmers from continuing in farming, especially the operators of smaller land holdings. The number of tenant farmers decreased. In addition, the opportunities for farm youth to enter farming diminished, leading to the outmigration of many of the younger rural residents. The capital outlay for mechanization not only encouraged commercialization but helped transform the farmer from a "generalist" producing a little of everything to a "specialist" interested in producing a few commodities for market.

C. E. Lively supports the work of Zimmerman in his discussion of the small town.[31] He notes the change in small towns as a reflection of business involvement with commercial agriculture, competition among centers for such business, and the availability of an adequate transportation system. The importance of the relationship between the center and a growing commercialization of agriculture in the 1930's is a decisive factor in the growth and prosperity of not only the trade center, but the farm. According to the author:

> The welfare of a commercial agriculture is dependent upon the size and quality of its markets, both immediate and ultimate; also upon the nature and quality of the local trading center. The facility with which farmers may reach a trading center that can easily and efficiently receive their products and, in turn, distribute to them supplies that they demand, is closely related to their prosperity and satisfaction.[32]

Lively goes one step further than Zimmerman in his analysis when he notes the importance of population shifts, regional differences, and individual farm prosperity. In Minnesota, the growth and decline of trade centers corresponded to the economic base of a region. In an area of mining and lumbering, the growth of trade centers was slower than in areas of agriculture and high population density. In addition, the size of those places in mining areas (primarily northern Minnesota) was smaller and, as mentioned previously, a larger number of smaller places tended to decline initially. In sections of the state where cities and places over 2,500 appeared, the growth of smaller trade centers was more certain, although the number of such likewise declined.

However, in conjunction with the development of agriculture and the growth or decline of trade centers during this period, Lively notes the continued importance of transportation. He states:

> The importance of transportation and communication in social organization is too well known to require elaboration here. Change in these facilities is a basic factor in the rise, decline, and realignment of groups.[33]

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[28] *Ibid.*, p. 30.

[29] Robert T. McMillan, *Social Aspects of Farm Mechanization in Oklahoma,* Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin B-339, Stillwater, 1949. In this publication he indicates 1920-1945 as the period for the inception and advance of mechanization on the farm. The late 1930's prior to the war and during the war represent the greatest increase in production for a market economy.

[30] For a discussion of the influence of farm mechanization on changes in the farm operation and trade center, see Alvin Bertrand, *Agricultural Mechanization and Social Change in Rural Louisiana,* Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 458, Baton Rouge, 1951.

[31] C. E. Lively, *op. cit.*

[32] C. E. Lively, *op. cit.*, p. 3.

[33] C. E. Lively, *op. cit.*, p. 31.

Improved roads and increasing use of the automobile for farm and family spelled trouble for many small centers. At the time the article was written (1931), the author indicates the importance of the car for trade center survival during the prior 18 years. Without the automobile, many small trade centers could maintain the trade function for which they were established. But with the increased use of the automobile, the communities failed to survive. According to Lively:

> During this time many small trade centers have been thrown into competition with larger and more distant centers and, having no sound basis of existence except the monopoly of trade arising out of isolation, have been unable to survive the conflict and have declined or even disappeared entirely.[34]

The corresponding influence of the railroad on trade center prosperity is likewise noted.

Although the presence of a railroad route provided no complete assurances of growth for the trade center, 65.1% of those centers located along a railroad grew. Forty-seven percent of those trade centers which appeared from 1915 to 1930 had access to a railroad. On the other hand, of those that disappeared during the same period, only 21% were located near a railroad.[35] In connection with advantageous location near a railroad, Lively states:

> The trade center that offers ready means of transportation of farm products out of the community and of farm supplies to the community is likely to obtain and hold the support of the farm population better than its competitor that offers less along this line.[36]

Although transportation is a key variable in the analysis of both Lively and Zimmerman, Lively attempts to introduce other factors associated with social and economic changes in the agriculture trade center.[37] We have mentioned briefly his reference to regional factors and population trends. He likewise notes the importance of the loss of a post office prior to the 1915 period for early trade center decline. The post office is associated with one function of the community. It provided income in salaries and attracted area residents to the trade center. But as roads were established linking smaller centers with larger centers, the smaller place usually lost the post office.

Changes in the farming enterprises were also noted by the author as having an influence upon the trade center. A general change from grain farming to dairy farming in Minnesota caused many farmers to bypass one trade center for another with a creamery and other milk marketing facilities. This, according to the author, stimulated growth in some of the more strategically located communities. In addition, specialization in the farm operation necessitated a complete service center to provide the range of services desired by the farmer.

Diminishing Local Control

The rural community was characterized by self-determination. Issues affecting the community were solved or determined at the local level. The farmer as well as the villager had an interest in community decisions. Town meetings with farmer involvement were an important arena of political control and influence in the community and county. Today, with increased federal and state intervention, community affairs no longer are determined completely at the local level.

Nowhere can this trend, with its concomitant effects upon community decision making, be more apparent than in the small rural community. State involvement in school consolidation, curriculum, and standards for teacher qualifications are examples in education. Federal controls over sanitation, political representation, incorporation, municipal laws, law enforcement and debt ceilings represent areas of diminishing local control in government. The same may be said with regard to limitations of control in some local churches and certain branch businesses as a result of centralization of authority.

The importance of local control with respect to many rural institutions and corresponding development of the community is well documented.[38] Grass roots governments (i.e. local control) epitomize the rural tradition. Most communities possessed schools, rural post offices, municipal governments and churches. Today, the growing emphasis on consolidation, centralization and efficiency of scale, coupled with rural depopulation has meant a loss of local control. In many instances, a complete loss of the particular function has occurred. The decline in fourth class post offices during the 1920's is one example. When reorganization of post offices in rural areas was implemented, many communities declined.

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[34] C. E. Lively, *op. cit.*, p. 32.

[35] C. E. Lively, *op. cit.*, p. 34.

[36] C. E. Lively, *op. cit.*, p. 34.

[37] Lively prepares a list of local factors associated with growing and declining centers. This list for appearing towns includes communication and transportation factors (i.e., grew up at a crossroads or began with a post office and a railroad). In addition, he notes industrial factors, convenience for rural trade, political center, etc. For disappearing towns, he notes decline of tributary population, industrial change, change in marketing patterns, and competition.

[38] See for example, Roscoe C. Martin, *Grass Roots,* Harper and Row, New York, 1964.

School reorganization, during the 1940's and into the 1960's presented a similar picture. Schools, perhaps more than the post office, with their secondary and tertiary effects, at one time provided a major source of revenue for the community.[39] Thus, the loss of this institution would be greatly contested by community leaders. During the past 20 years, however, state and federal intervention has forced school consolidation. Subsequent educational policy has transferred many decision making powers to state and federal agencies.

Local governmental decision making powers have likewise been reduced as increased financial aid is provided from outside the community. Requirements as to how state and federal aid can be utilized, requirements on minimum health standards and minimum governmental responsibilities for communities impose financial burdens upon local government without the corresponding decision making powers to deal with the problems as the community leaders perceive them.

Specialization and centralization has not been restricted to the public sectors of the community. Individually owned business establishments in the community have been replaced by chain or branch operations. Grocery chain stores are active in small towns. In many cases, they are replacing individually owned stores where the local operator has failed to maintain a modern, efficient operation attractive to local residents. The trend in banking has been to larger operations. Small local banks have been taken over by larger, broader service banks. In each case, local leaders have mentioned the diminishing importance of a local unit in the total decision making structure.[40]

Rural Migration

Migration from the farm and rural area has been a continuous process since before the turn of the century. Numerous articles have appeared discussing rural migration and the consequences of it for the farm and small town. Out-migration from rural areas has resulted from the industrialization and urbanization of the country as a whole. It has been a form of adjustment in response to labor shortages in the cities. Migration has been selective upon age, sex, and perhaps individual ability, although there is no documentation for the last quality. In some respects, migration has had positive consequences for the farm population and negative consequences for the small town. In this sense the reduction of the number of farmers in a particular area has allowed those remaining to expand their operations over a territory previously occupied. With the growing costs associated with farming and need for increased acreage, this would appear to be a positive side effect of farm migration. In terms of the community, the loss of residents is a negative consequence for reasons previously mentioned.

We have indicated the importance of a rural population for the growth and decline of trade centers in terms of potential customers, but perhaps more important is the long-range impact on the labor force population. In many instances, if a community aspires to attract an industrial firm or some other basis for diversified occupational opportunity, it must have an adequate labor force base to which the community can draw attention. Unfortunately for the small town, this has not been the case. The general trend in the rural area has been out-migration.

Gladys Bowles discusses rural migration in three periods.[41] During the 1920-1930 period, 6.1 million migrants were recorded leaving the rural area. Various reasons were given by the author for out-migration, but two of the most important were economic and educational. In the first case, transportation provided facilities or access for out-migration and in the second, the inability of the farmer to change his farming methods contributed to out-migration. On the other side of the ledger is the pulling force of industrialization. The combination of these factors provided the favorable conditions for rural out-migration. The transportation and communication facilities served as a linking mechanism and the city provided the pulling force. In the 1920's, industrialization was labor intensive and the rural migrant could be absorbed.

Out-migration in the 1930-1940 period was somewhat less extensive than in the previous period. Only 3.5 million left the rural area. The depression reduced the number of employment opportunities previously available. In fact, during this period a considerable number of the population returned to the rural area. Not until the next decade, when our preparation and intervention into World War II occurred, did rural migration reach beyond 6 million. During this period, 8.5 million rural inhabitants migrated. Labor shortage in both defense and nondefense plants provided the pulling force and, as we indicated previously, agricultural mechanization reached a peak during the 1940-1950 period. This provided the necessary

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[39] Arthur J. Vidich and Joseph Bensman, *Small Town in Mass Society*, Doubleday and Company, New York, 1958, p. 187.

[40] Gideon Sjoberg, "Urban Community Theory and Research: A Partial Evaluation," *American Journal of Economics and Sociology*, 14 (January 1955), pp. 196-206.

[41] Gladys Bowles, "Migration Patterns," *Rural Sociology*, 22 (March 1957), pp. 1-11.

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push. Beale indicates that during World War II (1940-1944) 4 million rural farm residents of labor force age migrated to the city.[42]

The impact of industrilization on rural migration over a 60-year period has had a differential effect depending upon the technological advances and emphasis of the firm. Changes in industrialization have likewise had varying consequences for the small town. Initially, industrialization was labor intensive and attracted people to the cities where jobs were abundant. Recently, however, industry has been moving to the countryside, which in many cases has stimulated small town growth. Industrialization of the rural area is not a guarantee of growth but in many cases has prospects for growth.

Industrialization in the United States proceeded rapidly as sources of power were harnessed for production purposes. If we confine our attention to the three factors of production—land, labor and capital—we can see what impact industrialization has upon the rural area. Although each factor of production is important to the entire process, one factor may comprise a disproportionate share of the total cost at a given time and thus greatly influence industrial decisions.

The greatest cost to the firm in the early days of industrialization was capital accumulation. Industrialization was restricted in production and growth by a lack of capital assets, while land and labor were relatively cheap and available commodities. Therefore, the growth of the firm depended upon the exploitation of labor and the land resource, while attempting to accumulate capital deposits. Furthermore, the lack of a labor supply in the emerging cities focused the attention of the firm on the rural area. Industry had little trouble attracting labor from the country. The attraction of the city, fewer work opportunities at home, and changes in agriculture stimulated rural migration.

Today the situation is reversed and in one respect the rural area and especially the small town finds itself in an enviable position. Sources of capital are abundant in and around metropolitan centers, where the majority of industrial firms are located, while land and labor costs have risen tremendously. On the other hand in rural America labor resources are relatively inexpensive. Subsequently we might anticipate, if firms are attempting to minimize costs of operation, they might consider moving to a region where lower land values and lower labor costs prevail. This in turn may reduce the necessity of the rural population to migrate and instead seek work in the immediate area.

Rural migration has generated other problems for the small community. Out-migration is selective. Many small communities have a high dependent population. In many rural areas, a high proportion of the people are in the age groups comprising children and adults over 65. The majority of those that migrate are working age adults. Beale reports in his study that 60% of those who migrate are under 20.[43] Writers have from time to time noted differences among rural out-migrants in education, personality type, and sex. Because of fewer occupational alternatives, out-migration of farm youth is extremely heavy.

Social change is a continuous process in society. As Everett Rogers has stated: "There is one main theme which runs like a red thread through the fabric of rural society today. It is social change."[44] The objective of this section was to explore social change in the context of the rural community. This was done from an individual community perspective from the viewpoint level of analysis. In the second case, social change was described in terms of the growth and decline of small towns.

Our approach was twofold. First, we described change in terms of those characteristics traditionally associated with a trade center as this type of community evolved in the settlement of the United States. Next, the focus was upon selected factors of societal change and their impact upon the growth and decline of small towns in general.

Factors Associated with Population Changes in Small Towns and Cities, 1940-1960

Consideration has been given to societal factors associated with population change in small towns from a historical perspective. Several additional factors have come to the forefront during the past 20 years as determinants of community growth and decline. Such factors would include size of place, regional location, county seat status, and previous growth experience. In other words, commercialization of agriculture, industrialization, urbanization, improved transportation, and diminishing local control continue to exert an influence upon community survival and growth. But the impact of these factors upon the small town has perhaps diminished recently.

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[42] C. L. Beale, "Rural Depopulation," *Demography*, Volume 1, 1964, p. 265.

[43] *Ibid.*, p. 269.

[44] Everett M. Rogers, *Social Change in Rural Society*, Appleton-Century-Crofts Inc., New York, 1960, p. 3.

Adjustments have been made in the distribution of small towns and cities as a result of the impact of these factors. Small towns which survived up to the present were those which by and large benefited from improved agriculture, improved transportation systems, etc. A large number of surviving towns are located on major transportation routes and continue to maintain schools and post offices. Yet South Dakota's population continues to decline and communities are again adjusting to population change.

Distribution of Places, 1940-1960

There are 307 incorporated places in South Dakota as reported by the United States Census of Population, 1960. (Table 1). Ninety-two percent, or 282 places, are classified as small towns (the population does not exceed 2,500). The remaining 25 places (8%) are classified as urban.

Considering for a moment small towns in South Dakota, communities with less than 500 residents, comprised in 1960 64% of the 282 such places. Places 500-1,000 make up the next largest group of small towns, with 16% of the total number of small towns.

Cities with a population between 2,500 and 5,000 represent the largest single urban category. Likewise, while cities have increased in total number from 19 urban places in 1940 to 25 in 1960, the greatest increase in terms of number of places has occurred in the 2,500-5,000 category. Two urban centers exceed 25,000. Sioux Falls grew from a city of less than 50,000 in 1940 to over 65,000 in 1960. Rapid City grew from 13,844 in 1940 to 42,399 in 1960.

The number of incorporated places (small towns and cities) has remained the same during the 1940 to 1960 period. While the total number of places has remained constant, changes with regard to particular places have occurred. The shifting of places within and between various size categories is one such movement. For example, a loss of one place from the size category 1,000-1,500 may not mean a community disincorporated. The community could have grown out of the category or declined to the extent that its total population met the requirements for the next lower category. Thus movement between size categories results in the addition of one place to a new category and a loss of one place for the other category.

Over the 20-year period the most notable shifts have taken place at the upper and lower end of the size categories. That is, places under 500 and places greater than 2,500 have been involved in major population shifts. Several small towns with populations of 1,500 people have grown into the next larger category. There were 19 cities in 1940, 25 in 1960. The increase is due to six small towns whose population grew to exceed the minimum population figure (2,500) to be classified as urban.

A similar trend is noticed in the number of places under 500 in population. In 1960 there were 196 places as compared to 190 in 1940. The addition of six places in this category however, represents the decline of population in small towns previously located in a larger category. Movement of places between categories has occurred in the other size groups as well, but the net effect has been that the number of places has remained relatively unchanged over the 20-year period.

Size of Place. Assessing the distribution of places in the various size groups during the 1940 to 1960 period illustrates in part what is happening to communities. The number of communities whose resident population totals less than 500 is the largest single group of places. It is also the group which has witnessed the greatest amount of population decline. Of the total number of places in 1940 and 1950, 131 places declined between 1940 and 1950 while 135 places declined over the next 10-year period (figure 1).

Declining places likewise exceeded growing places in the size group 500-999. Over 60% of the communities in this category declined from 1940-1960. Compare these trends with trends for larger small towns and cities where the number of places growing exceeds those which are declining. In the size group 1,000-2,499, 27 places witnessed growth in 1940 while only 10 declined.

While the number of places growing diminished from 1950 to 1960, growing places continue to exceed declining places. This pattern is further established with regard to cities. Seventeen places with a population greater than 2,500 grew during the 1940-1950 period. Nineteen such urban places witnessed the same pattern during the 10-year period 1950 to 1960. Population decline is not

Table 1. Number of Incorporated Places by Size, South Dakota, 1940-1960

	All Places	Under 500	500 999	1000 1499	1500 1999	2000 2499	2500 4999	5000 9999	10,000 24,999	25,000 49,999	50,000 +
1960	307	196	50	24	7	5	13	4	6	1	1
1950	307	194	56	22	8	2	12	7	4	1	1
1940	307	190	61	26	5	6	9	4	5	1	--

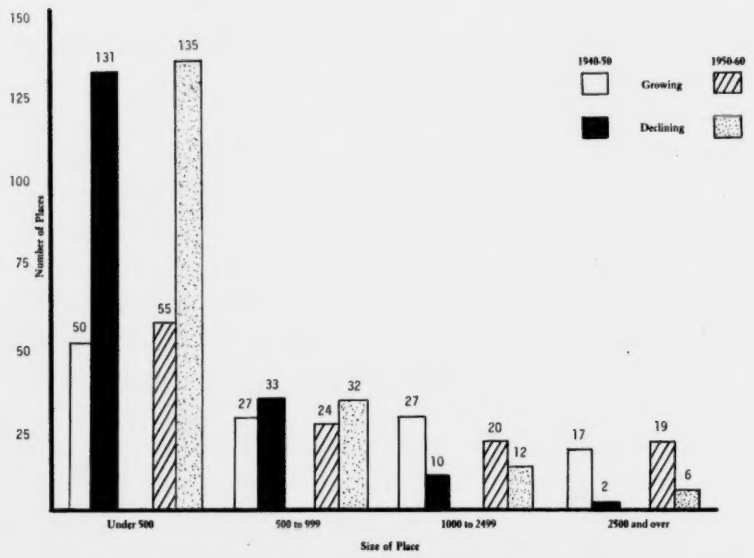

Figure 1. Growing and declining places in South Dakota, 1940-1960

confined to small towns as indicated by the fact that six cities declined from 1950 to 1960 as compared to only two places during the previous decade.

Size of place has been associated with population change. The larger the community, the greater is the probability it will grow rather than decline. This is in effect a compounding process. Because not only do larger places have a higher probability of growth, but growth itself is associated with further population growth. Size of place has been indicated by several writers as one criterion which industrial leaders consider for industrial location. Some industrial firms are moving from large metropolitan areas to rural areas. But the place of location in rural areas will depend in part upon community services which tend to be more numerous in larger communities. Larger places do have an advantage. These communities have a larger potential labor force and the majority of these towns and cities are growing. This does not mean that smaller communities can not attract industry, but they may be at a competitive disadvantage.

Percent Change, 1940-1960

South Dakota's small towns and cities are in a continuous process of social and economic adjustment. This is a reflection of the changing nature of the larger society and society's corresponding impact on South Dakota. One indicator of change or adjustment is population growth or decline as experienced by the various communities in South Dakota.

The majority of small towns and cities in South Dakota are not remaining stable in terms of population change as indicated in table 2. During the 1940-1950 decade, almost 40% of the towns and cities experienced growth. At the same time, 58% of the incorporated communities declined. With slight variation, a similar trend is observed for the decade 1950-1960. Thirty-eight percent of the incorporated places witnessed population increase while 60% declined. One noticeable difference between the 1950-1960 decade from the previous decade is that more communities declined than increased in population numbers.

Looking specifically at the variation within the growth and decline categories, the extent of population growth or decline becomes apparent. A larger percentage of communities which are growing witnessed a population growth exceeding 10% during the periods 1940-1950 and 1950-1960. Similarly, a majority of the towns which lost population declined more than 10% in each decade.

Concerning growing communities, 31 incorporated places witnessed a population increase not greater than 5%. This group represents 10% of the total number of communities in South Dakota. Seven percent of the communities gained between 5 and 9.9% during the 1940-1950 decade. With slight variation, the number of places in each category is comparable to the 1950-1960 decade. As indicated above, a larger number of places witnessed a population growth in excess of 10%. Thirty-seven communities, or 12% of the towns and cities, had a population increase between 10 and 19.9% during the 1940-1950 decade. Ten percent of the communities exceeded a 20% increase in population. In comparison to the 1950-1960 decade the total number of communities growing by more than 10% increased slightly from 68 to 70 communities.

The trends for declining places are more pronounced. Thirty-five percent of the incorporated places lost a minimum of 10% of their population between the 1940-1950 period. The number of declining places in this group increased to 115 or 38% during the 1950-1960 decade. Thirteen percent of South Dakota's communities lost less than 5% of its population during the 1940-1950 decade

Table 2. Number of Incorporated Places Growing and Declining by Percentage Change 1940-1960

Growth Problem	Percent Change	1940-1950 Number	1940-1950 Percent	1950-1960 Number	1950-1960 Percent
Growth	20.0 and Over	31	10.3	39	12.8
	10.0 to 19.9	37	12.3	31	10.2
	5.0 to 9.9	22	7.3	19	6.3
	.1 to 4.9	31	10.3	29	9.5
	No Change	3	1.0	1	.3
Decline	—.1 to —4.9	40	13.3	40	13.2
	—5.0 to —9.9	29	9.7	30	9.8
	—10.0 to —19.9	54	18.0	54	17.8
	—20.0 and Over	53	17.7	61	20.1
	All Places	300	99.9	304	100.0

and 1950-1960 decade. Approximately 10% of the communities witnessed losses between 5 and 9.9%. This was true for both periods.

While the figures for declining and growing places accurately characterize population trends for these communities, implications of growth or decline in terms of community vitality or survival must be viewed with caution. A community which has declined less than 5% may continue to serve a community function to the same extent that a community which witnessed a 5% growth serves. In other words population growth or decline is one valid criteria for examining community change but it is not the only criteria to be considered in evaluating community well-being.

Size of Place. The size of a community has been indicated previously as a factor associated with population growth or decline. The relationship between size and growth rate holds true for communities in South Dakota as elsewhere. A higher proportion of larger places are growing rather than declining. In addition larger communities have witnessed a greater amount of population growth than have smaller communities. On the other hand, small communities have declined more rapidly than larger places.

Data for South Dakota communities support these generalizations. During the 1940-1950 decade, communities containing less than 500 residents witnessed the greatest decline (table 3). One hundred and thirty-four communities in this size group declined. More specifically 92 communities (50%) lost at least 10% of their population. Only 25 communities (13%) witnessed a population growth exceeding 10%.

During the same decade 1940-1950, 26% of the communities whose size exceeded 500 residents but less than 1,000 residents grew at least 10%. At the same time only 19% lost a minimum of 10% of its population. Comparable figures for larger communities point out an advantage for large size. Thirty-five percent of the communities whose population is between 1,000-2,499 increased by at least 10% while 3% declined by as much. Urban communities whose population exceeds 2,500 showed the greatest amount of growth although the number of communities in this category is the smallest. Seventy-three percent of the urban places witnessed a 10% growth and only 10% declined by as much. Perhaps a more important indication of the relationship of size to growth is the fact that only two cities declined while 17 enjoyed population growth.

The relationship between size of place and population growth is further substantiated when one examines a given percent change for each size category. The proportion of communities having a 20% growth increases with size. Five percent of the communities with less than 500 people grew at such a rate compared to 42% of the urban places. On the other hand, 52 communities in the smallest size group declined by at least 20% while no small towns in the size groups 1,000-2,499 or any cities declined at this rate for the 1940-1950 period.

The amount of growth during the 1950-1960 period for South Dakota communities was less than in the previous decades, while the proportion declining increased in some cases. The same general trends, however, appear for this decade as they did during the previous decade (table 4).

Communities under 500 residents during 1950-1960 decade were again the communities which declined the most. Fifty percent of the communities in this size group suffered population losses exceeding 10%. Thirty communities did have a population growth exceeding 10%, which represents a gain of 2%. Trends for the next size group are similar. More communities (500-999) witnessed a population growth and decline of at least 10% than in the previous decade. Thirty percent of these communities grew and 27% declined. This is compared to the corresponding figures of 26% and 19% for the 1940-1950 period.

Patterns of growth and decline for larger places

Table 3. Percent Change of Small Towns and Cities by Size of Place, 1940-1950

Growth Problem	Percent Change	Size of Place: Under 500 Number	Under 500 Percent	500-999 Number	500-999 Percent	1000-2499 Number	1000-2499 Percent	2500 & Over Number	2500 & Over Percent
	20.0 & Over	10	5.5	8	13.1	5	13.5	8	42.1
Growth	10.0 to 19.9	15	8.2	8	13.1	8	21.6	6	31.6
	5.0 to 9.9	9	4.9	6	9.8	6	16.2	1	5.3
	.1 to 4.9	16	8.7	5	8.2	8	21.6	2	10.5
	No Change	2	1.1	1	1.6	—	—	—	—
	—.1 to —4.9	24	13.1	11	18.0	5	13.5	—	—
Decline	—5.0 to —9.9	15	8.2	10	16.4	4	10.8	—	—
	—10.0 to —19.9	40	21.9	11	18.0	1	2.7	2	10.5
	—20.0 & Over	52	28.4	1	1.6	—	—	—	—
	All Places	183	100.0	61	99.8	37	99.9	19	100.0

during the 1950-1960 decade likewise do not maintain as favorable a growth pattern as was true during the 1940-1950 period. While small towns and cities continue to grow, the amount of growth is less. Only 22% of the small towns (1,000-2,499) had a growth pattern exceeding 10%. Thirty-five percent of these communities witnessed such a growth during the previous period. A similar pattern is noted for cities. Sixty-four percent received at least a 10% population increase as compared to 73% during the earlier decade.

Population losses in cities, however, was somewhat less during the 1950-1960 decade. Only 4% of South Dakota's cities lost population. While more cities lost population during this decade than previously noted, the number of cities included as part of the analysis has increased from 19 urban places to 25 urban places in 1960.

Once again the general relationship between size of place and growth is noted. Smaller communities grew less and declined more when compared to larger places. During the 1950-1960 period, 30% of towns under 500 declined by at least 20%. Considering the small towns of 1,000-2,499, only 3% had such a decline while no cities declined by this amount. Growth favors larger places, 28% of the cities witnessed a population increase of 20% compared to only 9% of the communities having less than 500 residents.

County Seat Status as a Factor in Population Growth

County seats have had an advantage over most other communities in South Dakota when considering growth potential. Most small towns in South Dakota depend upon an economic base related to trade and service facilities. The majority of occupational opportunities are, therefore, associated with trade and services. County seats likewise have an occupational base associated with services which is supplemented by governmental positions. Consequently, occupationally and economically, these places have an advantage for stimulating population growth or forestalling population decline.

An examination of population trends for county seats for the 1940-1950, 1950-1960 periods compared to noncounty seats illustrates certain variations between types of places. During the 1940-1950 decade only four county seats witnessed population losses greater than 10% (table 5). This is compared to 50 such places which are not county seats. During the same period 30 county seats or 47% of the county seats grew by

Table 4. Percent Change of Small Towns and Cities by Size of Place, 1950-1960

Growth Problem	Percent Change	Size of Place: Under 500 Number	Under 500 Percent	500-999 Number	500-999 Percent	1000-2499 Number	1000-2499 Percent	2500 & Over Number	2500 & Over Percent
	20 & Over	18	9.4	11	19.6	3	9.4	7	28.0
Growth	10.0 to 19.9	12	6.3	6	10.7	4	12.5	9	36.0
	5.0 to 9.9	7	3.7	4	7.1	6	18.8	2	8.0
	.1 to 4.9	18	9.4	3	5.4	7	21.9	1	4.0
	No Change	1	.5	----	----	----	----	----	----
	—.1 to —4.9	20	10.5	9	16.1	7	21.9	4	16.0
Decline	—5.0 to —9.9	18	9.4	8	14.3	3	9.4	1	4.0
	—10.0 to —19.9	40	20.9	12	21.4	1	3.1	1	4.0
	—20.0 & Over	57	29.8	3	5.4	1	3.1	----	----
	All Places	191	99.9	56	100.0	32	100.1	25	100.0

Table 5. Growth and Decline of County Seats by Percentage Change, 1940-1960

Growth Problem	Percent Change	1940-1950: County Seat Number	1940-1950: County Seat Percent	1940-1950: Non-County Seat Number	1940-1950: Non-County Seat Percent	1950-1960: County Seat Number	1950-1960: County Seat Percent	1950-1960: Non-County Seat Number	1950-1960: Non-County Seat Percent
	20 and Over	15	23.8	16	6.6	16	25.4	23	9.4
Growth	10.0 to 19.9	15	23.8	22	9.0	11	17.5	20	8.2
	5.0 to 9.9	8	12.7	14	5.7	7	11.1	12	4.9
	.1 to 4.9	7	11.1	25	10.2	9	14.2	20	8.2
	No Change	2	3.2	7	2.9	1	1.5	3	1.2
	—.1 to —4.9	8	12.7	32	13.1	11	17.5	29	11.9
Decline	—5.0 to —9.9	4	6.3	25	10.2	3	4.8	27	11.1
	—10.0 to —19.9	4	6.3	50	20.5	3	4.8	51	20.9
	—20.0 and Over	----	----	53	21.7	2	3.2	59	24.2
	All Places	63	99.9	244	99.9	63	100.0	244	100.0

more than 10%. Only 38 places or 15% of noncounty seat communities maintained such a population growth.

A similar situation is noted for the 1950-1960 period. Five county seats (8%) lost at least 10% of their population; 110 noncounty seats or 45% of these communities had such population losses. On the other hand, population growth in 42% of the county seats exceeded 10% while only 17% of the noncounty seats witnessed a comparable growth experience.

Size of Place. As was true with towns and cities in general, the size of a county seat is an additional contributing factor in potential population growth. An examination of table 6 illustrates the relative size of county seats in South Dakota. Of the 63 communities which are county seats, 40 or 63% in 1940 have a population greater than 1,000. Only 12% of the county seats were under 500. As indicated previously, these communities experienced the largest amount of population growth.

Similarly in 1950, 63% of the county seats were large small towns (1,000-2,499) or cities while again only 12.7 had less than 500 residents. During the 1950-1960 decade four county seats increased in size, growing in population from places having less than 1,000 residents to the next two size categories. Thus in 1960, approximately 70% of the county seats were large communities.

Population Change and Distance to Large Centers

One of the hypotheses developed by the Regional Research Committee was that the closer a community was located to a large center such as a standard metropolitan statistical area, the greater would be its growth. The greater the distance from such an area, the less the community would be expected to grow. In South Dakota we have only one standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), which is located in the southeastern corner of the state. For many communities in South Dakota, an SMSA in a neighboring state would be closer than the one in southeastern South Dakota. Consequently, in exploring the distance factor we examined distance to the nearest SMSA without regard to whether it was located within the state or in one of the neighboring states. Also since South Dakota is basically a rural state, we thought that it would be more realistic to consider distance to places of 10,000 or more population rather than restricting it to SMSA's as being large centers.

In the following tables we compare population change with the time period on the basis of both distance to the nearest SMSA and distance to a place of 10,000 or more. Three time periods for computing population change were 1940-1950, 1950-1960, and the total period 1940-1960.

Table 7 deals with population change versus distance to the nearest SMSA and distance to the nearest place of 10,000 or more for all communities in the state and involving all three time periods. Distance to the nearest SMSA was found to be significant in relation to population change. In every case it is a positive relationship. The correlation coefficients are so small as to raise question about placing too much emphasis upon the distance factor as explaining much of the population changes. With distance to places of 10,000 or more no significant differences were noted for all communities in the state.

In table 8 correlation coefficients for population change versus distance to nearest SMSA and distance to places of 10,000 or more are presented for the East River counties and for West River counties in the state. With one exception for the time period 1950-1960, relationship between population change and distance to SMSA and places of 10,000 or more did not show any significance. This means that whether a town is located near a large center or at some distance from a large center does not seem to be an important factor in the growth or decline of the town's population.

By 1950-1960, distance to a place of 10,000 or more showed a negative relationship significant at the 5% level for East River communities. One factor which needs to be explained is that with both East River and West River communities, all the correlation coefficients relating population change to distance to a place 10,000 or more were negative.

In table 7 where all communities in the state were analyzed, the relationships were all positive except one. This result may be explained by the fact that more of the large towns are located in the East River area than in the West River area. Gross differences are involved within these areas and do not take into account the variability in size of community. The community size factor and the associated degrees of freedom in the analysis for these two areas also help to explain the shift from positive to negative correlation coefficients.

In table 9 the correlation coefficients for population change versus distance to nearest SMSA and distance to places of 10,000 and over are presented and analyzed by community size for the three time periods. For communities of less than 500 persons, distance to the nearest SMSA or distance to a place of 10,000 or more was not significantly related to population change. For communities of less than 500, location near to or at a distance from larger

centers did not seem to be a factor in population change for these communities.

The negative values associated with distance to places of 10,000 or more may reflect the influence of the "bedroom type" community. Towns that are near large centers may become a place where persons working in the larger center choose to live. Thus some of these communities show growth patterns not because they are trade centers for an area, but because they are residential centers for the larger community.

With the communities of size 500-999, distance to the nearest SMSA population change was significantly and positively related in all three time periods, and population change was significantly related to distance to a place of 10,000 or more for the 1950 to 1960 period and for the 1940 to 1960 period.

In the case of communities of size 1,000 to 2,499, distance to the nearest SMSA was significant only when the entire 20-year period 1940 to 1960 was considered. For communities of this size, the trend was for communities further from these centers to grow in population. Distance to places of 10,000 or more was significant for 1940-1950 period only.

For communities of size 2,500-9,999, population change was not significantly related to distance to the nearest SMSA or to distance to a place of 10,000 or more. When communities of 10,000 or over were considered, distance to the nearest SMSA was significantly related to population change for the periods for 1940-1950 and 1950-1960, although the coefficients were positive in this case indicating that the greater the distance the more the population change.

In the case of communities of size 500-999 where we found a significant and positive relationship between distance to the nearest SMSA and population change for all three time periods, an explanation would seem to be in order. One of the larger factors might be that a community of this size, when it gets to be some distance from a large center, becomes a center for its immediate surrounding area; that is, it becomes a trade center for smaller towns and open country around it. Consequently, the growth of these communities 500-999 in size might be explained. in terms of the trade center aspect.

Table 6. Size of Place for County Seats, 1940-1960

Size of Place	1940 Number	1940 Percent	1950 Number	1950 Percent	1960 Number	1960 Percent
Under 500	8	12.7	8	12.7	5	7.9
500-999	15	23.8	15	23.8	14	22.2
1000-2499	23	36.5	19	30.2	22	34.9
2500 & Over	17	27.0	21	33.3	22	34.9
All Places	63	100.0	63	100.0	63	99.9

Table 7. Correlation Coefficients for Population Change Versus Distance to Nearest SMSA and Distance to Place 10,000+, All Communities

Population Change	Distance to Nearest SMSA	Distance to Place 10,000+
1940-1950	0.114*	—0.006
1950-1960	0.206†	0.056
1940-1960	0.182†	0.011

*Significant at .05 level.
†Significant at .01 level.

Table 8. Correlation Coefficients for Population Change Versus Distance to Nearest SMSA and Distance to Place 10,000+, by East River and West River Area

Population Change Period	East River Communities: Distance to Nearest SMSA	East River Communities: Distance to Place 10,000+	West River Communities: Distance to Nearest SMSA	West River Communities: Distance to Place 10,000+
1940-1950	0.062	—0.031	0.008	—0.151
1950-1960	—0.073	—0.154*	0.016	—0.164
1940-1960	0.003	—0.118	—0.004	—0.210

*—Signficant at .05 level.

Table 9. Correlation Coefficients for Population Change Versus Distance to Nearest SMSA and Distance to Place 10,000+, by Community Size

Population Change Period	Under 500: Distance to Nearest SMSA	Under 500: Distance to Place 10,000+	500-999: Distance to Nearest SMSA	500-999: Distance to Place 10,000+	1000-2499: Distance to Nearest SMSA	1000-2499: Distance to Place 10,000+	2500-9999: Distance to Nearest SMSA	2500-9999: Distance to Place 10,000+	10,000 & Over: Distance to Nearest SMSA	10,000 & Over: Distance to Place 10,000+
1940-1950	0.009	—0.094	0.359†	0.190	0.267	0.371*	—0.116	0.132	0.664*	.....
1950-1960	0.137	0.053	0.419†	0.412†	0.263	0.030	0.067	—0.338	0.624*	.....
1940-1960	0.095	—0.043	0.470†	0.341*	0.460†	0.314	—0.025	—0.063	0.416	.....

*Significant at .05 level.
†Significant at .01 level.

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APPENDIX

REFERENCE TABLES: POPULATION CHANGE OF INCORPORATED PLACES IN SOUTH DAKOTA, 1940-1960

These tables have been assembled to provide a convenient source of population information for the incorporated places of South Dakota. The basic data were taken from the U. S. Bureau of the Census, *U. S. Census of Population; 1960.* Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population,* Part A, "Number of Inhabitants."

In table 1, incorporated places are arranged alphabetically, along with total population figures for 1940, 1950, and 1960. Percentage changes between those decades are also given. If no population number is given for any census year the place was not reported in the census and probably was not incorporated at that time.

In table 2, incorporated places with population reported in 1950 and 1960 are ranked according to percentage change over the decade. Thus, Fort Pierre had the most rapid growth of any place in the state followed by Pierre, St. Francis, Rockham, and New Underwood. At the other end of the scale, Cottonwood, followed by Esmond, Wetonka, Broadland, and Newark, had the most rapid declines.

In table 3, places are arranged by counties of the state. The counties are listed alphabetically, and places are listed in alphabetical order within counties. Population totals and percentage change are given for 1950-1960 decade for each county as well as for each incorporated place.

These tables were compiled by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station as a collaborator in North Central Region Cooperative Research Project Number NC-80, "Community Adjustment to Social Change in the North Central Region," under the direction of Professor Glenn V. Fuguitt. Professor Jon Doerflinger of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station assisted in planning and data preparation, while Lee Haggerty, Subhash Sonnad, and Lorraine Sponholz did the programming and computer analyses. Computation was done at the University of Wisconsin Computing Center. Publication and distribution of these tables were done under the supervision of Robert M. Dimit and Donald R. Field of the Department of Rural Sociology at South Dakota State University with support from the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station.

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TABLE 1. POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE OF INCORPORATED PLACES IN SOUTH DAKOTA
1940 TO 1960

PLACE	POPULATION 1960	POPULATION 1950	POPULATION 1940	CHANGE 40-50	CHANGE 40-60	CHANGE 50-60
ABERDEEN	23073	21051	17015	23.7	35.6	9.6
AGAR	139	141	142	-.7	-2.1	-1.4
AKASKA	90	84	151	-44.4	-40.4	7.1
ALBEE	42	75	114	-34.2	-63.2	-44.0
ALCESTER	479	585	581	.7	-17.6	-18.1
ALEXANDRIA	614	714	746	-4.3	-17.7	-14.0
ALPENA	407	426	440	-3.2	-7.5	-4.5
ALTAMONT	77	76	144	-47.2	-46.5	1.3
ANDOVER	224	277	350	-20.9	-36.0	-19.1
ARDMORE	73	107	195	-45.1	-62.6	-31.8
ARLINGTON	996	1096	1157	-5.3	-13.9	-9.1
ARMOUR	875	900	1013	-11.2	-13.6	-2.8
ARTAS	87					
ARTESIAN	330	429	502	-14.5	-34.3	-23.1
ASHTON	182	222	240	-7.5	-24.2	-18.0
ASTORIA	176	206	214	-3.7	-17.8	-14.6
AURORA	232	202	225	-10.2	3.1	14.9
AVON	637	692	728	-4.9	-12.5	-7.9
BADGER	117	180	170	5.9	-31.2	-35.0
BALTIC	278	255	270	-5.6	3.0	9.0
BANCROFT	86	100	126	-20.6	-31.7	-14.0
BELLE FOURCHE	4087	3540	2496	41.8	63.7	15.5
BELVIDERE	232	172	187	-8.0	24.1	34.9
BERESFORD	1794	1686	1642	2.7	9.3	6.4
BIG STONE CITY	718	829	681	21.7	5.4	-13.4
BISON	457	457				0
BLUNT	532	423	322	31.4	65.2	25.8
BONESTEEL	452	485	532	-8.8	-15.0	-6.8
BOWDLE	673	788	757	4.1	-11.1	-14.6
BRADLEY	188	226	311	-27.3	-39.5	-16.8
BRANDT	148	211	271	-22.1	-45.4	-29.9
BRENTFORD	96	132	161	-18.0	-40.4	-27.3
BRIDGEWATER	694	748	790	-5.3	-12.2	-7.2
BRISTOL	562	647	675	-4.1	-16.7	-13.1
BRITTON	1442	1430	1500	-4.7	-3.9	.8
BROADLAND	33	74	73	1.4	-54.8	-55.4
BROOKINGS	10558	7764	5346	45.2	97.5	36.0
BRUCE	272	305	394	-22.6	-31.0	-10.8
BRYANT	522	624	658	-5.2	-20.7	-16.3
BUFFALO	652	380				71.6
BUFFALO GAP	194	186	182	2.2	6.6	4.3
BURKE	811	829	602	37.7	34.7	-2.2
BUSHNELL	92	96	134	-28.4	-31.3	-4.2
BUTLER	62	109	153	-28.8	-59.5	-43.1
CAMP CROOK	90	122	227	-46.3	-60.4	-26.2
CANISTOTA	627	687	665	3.3	-5.7	-8.7
CANOVA	247	340	333	2.1	-25.8	-27.4
CANTON	2511	2530	2518	.5	-.3	-.8
CARTER	18	16	42	-61.9	-57.1	12.5
CARTHAGE	368	458	512	-10.5	-28.1	-19.7
CASTLEWOOD	500	498	493	1.0	1.4	.4
CAVOUR	140	154	138	11.6	1.4	-9.1
CENTERVILLE	887	1053	1046	.7	-15.2	-15.8
CENTRAL CITY	247	218	302	-27.8	-18.2	13.3
CHAMBERLAIN	2598	1912	1626	17.6	59.8	35.9
CHANCELLOR	214	193	232	-16.8	-7.8	10.9
CHELSEA	53	41	51	-19.6	3.9	29.3
CLAIRE CITY	86	109	149	-26.8	-42.3	-21.1
CLAREMONT	247	236	271	-12.9	-8.9	4.7
CLARK	1484	1471	1291	13.9	14.9	.9
CLEAR LAKE	1137	1105	997	10.8	14.0	2.9
COLMAN	505	509	462	10.2	9.3	-.8
COLOME	398	451	509	-11.4	-21.8	-11.8
COLTON	593	521	615	-15.3	-3.6	13.8
COLUMBIA	272	270	275	-1.8	-1.1	.7
CONDE	388	409	395	3.5	-1.8	-5.1
CORONA	150	191	177	7.9	-15.3	-21.5
CORSICA	479	551	452	21.9	6.0	-13.1
COTTONWOOD	38	102	118	-13.6	-67.8	-62.7
CRESBARD	229	235	288	-18.4	-20.5	-2.6
CUSTER	2105	2017	1845	9.3	14.1	4.4
DALLAS	212	244	278	-12.2	-23.7	-13.1
DANTE	102	140	118	18.6	-13.6	-27.1
DAVIS	124	153	230	-33.5	-46.1	-19.0
DEADWOOD	3045	3288	4100	-19.8	-25.7	-7.4
DELL RAPIDS	1863	1650	1706	-3.3	9.2	12.9
DELMONT	363	405	461	-12.1	-21.3	-10.4
DE SMET	1324	1180	1016	16.1	30.3	12.2
DOLAND	481	535	542	-1.3	-11.3	-10.1
DOLTON	71	93	121	-23.1	-41.3	-23.7
DRAPER	215	252	190	32.6	13.2	-14.7
DUPREE	548	438	460	-4.8	19.1	25.1
EAGLE BUTTE	495	375	374	.3	32.4	32.0
EDEN	136	149	171	-12.9	-20.5	-8.7
EDGEMONT	1772	1158	1002	15.6	76.8	53.0
EGAN	310	347	418	-17.0	-25.8	-10.7
ELK POINT	1378	1367	1483	-7.8	-7.1	.8
ELKTON	621	657	779	-15.7	-20.3	-5.5
EMERY	502	480	482	-.4	4.1	4.6
ERWIN	157	153	182	-15.9	-13.7	2.6
ESMOND	19	49	96	-49.0	-80.2	-61.2
ESTELLINE	722	760	627	21.2	15.2	-5.0
ETHAN	297	319	324	-1.5	-8.3	-6.9
EUREKA	1555	1576	1457	8.2	6.7	-1.3
FAIRBURN	47	80	120	-33.3	-60.8	-41.3
FAIRFAX	253	301	338	-10.9	-25.1	-15.9
FAIRVIEW	101	155	150	3.3	-32.7	-34.8
FAITH	591	599	522	14.8	13.2	-1.3
FARMER	94	114	130	-12.3	-27.7	-17.5
FAULKTON	1051	837	747	12.0	40.7	25.6

TABLE 1 CONTINUED SOUTH DAKOTA

PLACE	POPULATION 1960	POPULATION 1950	POPULATION 1940	CHANGE 40-50	CHANGE 40-60	CHANGE 50-60
FLANDREAU	2129	2193	2212	-.9	-3.8	-2.9
FLORENCE	216	226	254	-11.0	-15.0	-4.4
FORT PIERRE	2649	951	764	24.5	246.7	178.5
FRANKFORT	240	331	335	-1.2	-28.4	-27.5
FREDERICK	381	408	422	-3.3	-9.7	-6.6
FREEMAN	1140	944	976	-3.3	16.8	20.8
FRUITDALE	79	70	89	-21.3	-11.2	12.9
FULTON	135	139	168	-17.3	-19.6	-2.9
GARDEN CITY	226	282	272	3.7	-16.9	-19.9
GARRETSON	850	745	666	11.9	27.6	14.1
GARY	471	558	566	-1.4	-16.8	-15.6
GAYVILLE	261	271	278	-2.5	-6.1	-3.7
GEDDES	380	502	581	-13.6	-34.6	-24.3
GETTYSBURG	1950	1555	1324	17.4	47.3	25.4
GLENHAM	171	168	131	28.2	30.5	1.8
GOODWIN	113	141	152	-7.2	-25.7	-19.9
GREGORY	1478	1375	1246	10.4	18.6	7.5
GRENVILLE	151	207	260	-20.4	-41.9	-27.1
GROTON	1063	1084	946	14.6	12.4	-1.9
HARRISBURG	313	274	241	13.7	29.9	14.2
HARROLD	255	263	229	14.8	11.4	-3.0
HARTFORD	688	592	647	-8.5	6.3	16.2
HAYTI	425	413	370	11.6	14.9	2.9
HAZEL	128	161	182	-11.5	-29.7	-20.5
HECLA	444	500	555	-9.9	-20.0	-11.2
HENRY	276	323	322	.3	-14.3	-14.6
HERMOSA	126	123	121	1.7	4.1	2.4
HERREID	767	633	592	6.9	29.6	21.2
HERRICK	160	169	246	-31.3	-35.0	-5.3
HETLAND	107	123	199	-38.2	-46.2	-13.0
HIGHMORE	1078	1158	1136	1.9	-5.1	-6.9
HILL CITY	419	361				16.1
HILLSVIEW	44	68	160	-57.5	-72.5	-35.3
HITCHCOCK	193	227	246	-7.7	-21.5	-15.0
HOSMER	433	533	579	-7.9	-25.2	-18.8
HOT SPRINGS	4943	5030	4083	23.2	21.1	-1.7
HOVEN	568	552	369	49.6	53.9	2.9
HOWARD	1208	1251	1193	4.9	1.3	-3.4
HUDSON	455	500	478	4.6	-4.8	-9.0
HUMBOLDT	446	450	417	7.9	7.0	-.9
HURLEY	450	474	586	-19.1	-23.2	-5.1
HURON	14180	12788	10843	17.9	30.8	10.9
INTERIOR	179	126	182	-30.8	-1.6	42.1
IPSWICH	1131	1058	1002	5.6	12.9	6.9
IRENE	399	374	391	-4.3	2.0	6.7
IROQUOIS	385	413	413	0	-6.8	-6.8
ISABEL	488	511	490	4.3	-.4	-4.5
JAVA	406	433	493	-12.2	-17.6	-6.2
JEFFERSON	443	466	469	-.6	-5.5	-4.9
KADOKA	840	584	464	25.9	81.0	43.8
KENNEBEC	372	374	390	-4.1	-4.6	-.5
KIMBALL	912	952	997	-4.5	-8.5	-4.2
KRANZBURG	156					
LABOLT	125	164	127	29.1	-1.6	-23.8
LAKE ANDES	1097	1851	785	135.8	39.7	-40.7
LAKE CITY	81	110	168	-34.5	-51.8	-26.4
LAKE NORDEN	390	373	463	-19.4	-15.8	4.6
LAKE PRESTON	955	957	886	8.0	7.8	-.2
LANE	99	145	214	-32.2	-53.7	-31.7
LANGFORD	397	456	452	.9	-12.2	-12.9
LEAD	6211	6422	7520	-14.6	-17.4	-3.3
LEBANON	198	215	310	-30.6	-36.1	-7.9
LEMMON	2412	2760	1781	55.0	35.4	-12.6
LENNOX	1353	1218	1164	4.6	16.2	11.1
LEOLA	833	772	795	-2.9	4.8	7.9
LESTERVILLE	173	192	229	-16.2	-24.5	-9.9
LETCHER	296	291	344	-15.4	-14.0	1.7
LILY	119	139	158	-12.0	-24.7	-14.4
LONG LAKE	109	175				-37.7
LOWRY	44	70	90	-22.2	-51.1	-37.1
LOYALTON	34	57	89	-36.0	-61.8	-40.4
MCINTOSH	568	628	626	.3	-9.3	-9.6
MCLAUGHLIN	983	713	660	8.0	48.9	37.9
MADISON	5420	5153	5018	2.7	8.0	5.2
MARION	843	794	765	3.8	10.2	6.2
MARTIN	1184	989	1013	-2.4	16.9	19.7
MARVIN	93	110	164	-32.9	-43.3	-15.5
MECKLING	93	111	144	-22.9	-35.4	-16.2
MELLETTE	208	250	332	-24.7	-37.3	-16.8
MENNO	837	868	966	-10.1	-13.4	-3.6
MIDLAND	401	387	282	37.2	42.2	3.6
MILBANK	3500	2982	2745	8.6	27.5	17.4
MILLER	2081	1916	1460	31.2	42.5	8.6
MISSION	611	388	452	-14.2	35.2	57.5
MISSION HILL	165	169	195	-13.3	-15.4	-2.4
MITCHELL	12555	12123	10633	14.0	18.1	3.6
MOBRIDGE	4391	3753	3008	24.8	46.0	17.0
MONROE	156	160	219	-26.9	-28.8	-2.5
MONTROSE	430	448	506	-11.5	-15.0	-4.0
MORRISTOWN	219	190	217	-12.4	.9	15.3
MOUND CITY	144	177	195	-9.2	-26.2	-18.6
MOUNT VERNON	379	387	405	-4.4	-6.4	-2.1
MURDO	783	739	680	8.7	15.1	6.0
NAPLES	36	62	84	-26.2	-57.1	-41.9
NEWARK	39	80	147	-45.6	-73.5	-51.3
NEW EFFINGTON	280	367	344	6.7	-18.6	-23.7
NEWELL	797	784	683	14.8	16.7	1.7
NEW UNDERWOOD	462	268	214	25.2	115.9	72.4
NEW WITTEN	146	198	211	-6.2	-30.8	-26.3
NISLAND	211	216	212	1.9	-.5	-2.3
NORTH SIOUX CITY	736					
NORTHVILLE	153	220	223	-1.3	-31.4	-30.5

TABLE 1 CONTINUED SOUTH DAKOTA

PLACE	POPULATION 1960	POPULATION 1950	POPULATION 1940	CHANGE 40-50	CHANGE 40-60	CHANGE 50-60
NUNDA	106	102	147	-30.6	-27.9	3.9
OACOMA	312	231	197	17.3	58.4	35.1
OELRICHS	132	168	212	-20.8	-37.7	-21.4
OLDHAM	291	349	386	-9.6	-24.6	-16.6
OLIVET	135	202	242	-16.5	-44.2	-33.2
ONAKA	85	158	139	13.7	-38.8	-46.2
ONIDA	843	822	597	37.7	41.2	2.6
ORIENT	133	206	250	-17.6	-46.8	-35.4
ORTLEY	127	144	184	-21.7	-31.0	-11.8
PARKER	1142	1148	1244	-7.7	-8.2	-.5
PARKSTON	1514	1354	1305	3.8	16.0	11.8
PEEVER	208	221	272	-18.8	-23.5	-5.9
PHILIP	1114	810	833	-2.8	33.7	37.5
PIERPONT	258	326	362	-9.9	-28.7	-20.9
PIERRE	10088	5715	4322	32.2	133.4	76.5
PLANKINTON	644	754	694	8.6	-7.2	-14.6
PLATTE	1167	1069	1017	5.1	14.7	9.2
POLLOCK	417	395	527	-25.0	-20.9	5.6
PRESHO	881	712	568	25.4	55.1	23.7
PRINGLE	145	193	273	-29.3	-46.9	-24.9
PUKWANA	247	302	258	17.1	-4.3	-18.2
QUINN	162	214	189	13.2	-14.3	-24.3
RAMONA	247	278	265	4.9	-6.8	-11.2
RAPID CITY	42399	25310	13844	82.8	206.3	67.5
RAVINIA	164	200	155	29.0	5.8	-18.0
RAYMOND	168	174	206	-15.5	-18.4	-3.4
REDFIELD	2952	2655	2428	9.3	21.6	11.2
REE HEIGHTS	188	254	258	-1.6	-27.1	-26.0
RELIANCE	201	215	219	-1.8	-8.2	-6.5
REVILLO	202	249	325	-23.4	-37.8	-18.9
ROCKHAM	197	113	220	-48.6	-10.5	74.3
ROSCOE	532	726	608	19.4	-12.5	-26.7
ROSHOLT	423	387	362	6.9	16.9	9.3
ROSLYN	256	222	253	-12.3	1.2	15.3
ROSWELL	39	69	96	-28.1	-59.4	-43.5
ST FRANCIS	421	241	273	-11.7	54.2	74.7
ST LAWRENCE	290	261	297	-12.1	-2.4	11.1
SALEM	1188	1119	1185	-5.6	.3	6.2
SCOTLAND	1077	1188	1204	-1.3	-10.5	-9.3
SELBY	979	706	599	17.9	63.4	38.7
SENECA	161	204	243	-16.0	-33.7	-21.1
SHERMAN	116	120	158	-24.1	-26.6	-3.3
SINAI	166	181	182	-.5	-8.8	-8.3
SIOUX FALLS	65466	52696	40832	29.1	60.3	24.2
SISSETON	3218	2871	2513	14.2	28.1	12.1
SOUTH SHORE	259	269	296	-9.1	-12.5	-3.7
SPEARFISH	3682	2755	2139	28.8	72.1	33.6
SPENCER	460	552	617	-10.5	-25.4	-16.7
SPRINGFIELD	1194	801	667	20.1	79.0	49.1
STICKNEY	456	388	361	7.5	26.3	17.5
STOCKHOLM	155	114	114	0	36.0	36.0
STRANDBURG	105	144	177	-18.6	-40.7	-27.1
STRATFORD	109	164	205	-20.0	-46.8	-33.5
STURGIS	4639	3471	3008	15.4	54.2	33.7
SUMMIT	283	431	459	-6.1	-38.3	-34.3
TABOR	378	373	391	-4.6	-3.3	1.3
TEA	188	151	165	-8.5	13.9	24.5
TIMBER LAKE	624	552	512	7.8	21.9	13.0
TOLSTOY	142	180	171	5.3	-17.0	-21.1
TORONTO	268	322	362	-11.0	-26.0	-16.8
TRENT	232	213	240	-11.3	-3.3	8.9
TRIPP	837	913	913	0	-8.3	-8.3
TULARE	225	212	244	-13.1	-7.8	6.1
TURTON	140	201	180	11.7	-22.2	-30.3
TWIN BROOKS	86	113	121	-6.6	-28.9	-23.9
TYNDALL	1262	1292	1289	.2	-2.1	-2.3
UTICA	70	84	95	-11.6	-26.3	-16.7
VALLEY SPRINGS	472	389	396	-1.8	19.2	21.3
VEBLEN	437	476	486	-2.1	-10.1	-8.2
VERDON	28	34	65	-47.7	-56.9	-17.6
VERMILLION	6102	5337	3324	60.6	83.6	14.3
VIBORG	699	644	659	-2.3	6.1	8.5
VIENNA	191	306	313	-2.2	-39.0	-37.6
VILAS	49	71	91	-22.0	-46.2	-31.0
VIRGIL	81	124	145	-14.5	-44.1	-34.7
VOLGA	780	578	632	-8.5	23.4	34.9
VOLIN	171	197	292	-32.5	-41.4	-13.2
WAGNER	1586	1528	1319	15.8	20.2	3.8
WAKONDA	382	454	451	.7	-15.3	-15.9
WALL	629	556	500	11.2	25.8	13.1
WALLACE	132	188	193	-2.6	-31.6	-29.8
WARD	74	96	84	14.3	-11.9	-22.9
WASTA	196	144	153	-5.9	28.1	36.1
WATERTOWN	14077	12699	10617	19.6	32.6	10.9
WAUBAY	851	879	882	-.3	-3.5	-3.2
WEBSTER	2409	2503	2173	15.2	10.9	-3.8
WENTWORTH	211	270	303	-10.9	-30.4	-21.9
WESSINGTON	378	467	516	-9.5	-26.7	-19.1
WESSINGTON SPRINGS	1488	1453	1352	7.5	10.1	2.4
WETONKA	46	115	109	5.5	-57.8	-60.0
WHITE	417	525	559	-6.1	-25.4	-20.6
WHITE LAKE	397	395	496	-20.4	-20.0	.5
WHITE RIVER	583	465	562	-17.3	3.7	25.4
WHITE ROCK	76	113	220	-48.6	-65.5	-32.7
WHITEWOOD	470	304	267	13.9	76.0	54.6
WILLOW LAKE	467	484	427	13.3	9.4	-3.5
WILMOT	545	590	628	-6.1	-13.2	-7.6
WINFRED	137	171	245	-30.2	-44.1	-19.9
WINNER	3705	3252	2426	34.0	52.7	13.9
WOLSEY	354	391	410	-4.6	-13.7	-9.5
WOOD	267	260	414	-37.2	-35.5	2.7
WOONSOCKET	1035	1051	1050	.1	-1.4	-1.5
WORTHING	304	272	291	-6.5	4.5	11.8
YALE	171	164	156	5.1	9.6	4.3
YANKTON	9279	7709	6798	13.4	36.5	20.4

TABLE 2. RANK OF INCORPORATED PLACES IN SOUTH DAKOTA
BY PERCENT INCREASE 1950-60

(PLACES NOT INCORPORATED IN 1950 ARE NOT RANKED)

RANK	PLACE	PERCENT CHANGE 50-60	RANK	PLACE	PERCENT CHANGE 50-60	RANK	PLACE	PERCENT CHANGE 50-60
1	FORT PIERRE	178.5	102	CLEAR LAKE	2.9	204	VOLIN	-13.2
2	PIERRE	76.5	103	WOOD	2.7	205	BIG STONE CITY	-13.4
3	ST FRANCIS	74.7	104	ERWIN	2.6	206	BANCROFT	-14.0
4	ROCKHAM	74.3	105	UNIDA	2.6	207	ALEXANDRIA	-14.0
5	NEW UNDERWOOD	72.4	106	HERMOSA	2.4	208	LILY	-14.4
6	BUFFALO	71.6	107	WESSINGTON SPRINGS	2.4	209	HENRY	-14.6
7	RAPID CITY	67.5	108	GLENHAM	1.8	210	ASTORIA	-14.6
8	MISSION	57.5	109	LETCHER	1.7	211	PLANKINTON	-14.6
9	WHITEWOOD	54.6	110	NEWELL	1.7	212	BOWDLE	-14.6
10	EDGEMONT	53.0	111	TABOR	1.3	213	DRAPER	-14.7
11	SPRINGFIELD	49.1	112	ALTAMONT	1.3	214	HITCHCOCK	-15.0
12	KADOKA	43.8	113	CLARK	.9	215	MARVIN	-15.5
13	INTERIOR	42.1	114	BRITTON	.8	216	GARY	-15.6
14	SELBY	38.7	115	ELK POINT	.8	217	CENTERVILLE	-15.8
15	MCLAUGHLIN	37.9	116	COLUMBIA	.7	218	WAKONDA	-15.9
16	PHILIP	37.5	117	WHITE LAKE	.5	219	FAIRFAX	-15.9
17	WASTA	36.1	118	CASTLEWOOD	.4	220	MECKLING	-16.2
18	BROOKINGS	36.0	119	BISON	0	221	BRYANT	-16.3
19	STOCKHOLM	36.0	120	LAKE PRESTON	-.2	222	OLDHAM	-16.6
20	CHAMBERLAIN	35.9	121	PARKER	-.5	223	UTICA	-16.7
21	OACOMA	35.1	122	KENNEBEC	-.5	224	SPENCER	-16.7
22	VOLGA	34.9	123	CANTON	-.8	225	TORONTO	-16.8
23	BELVIDERE	34.9	124	COLMAN	-.8	226	MELLETTE	-16.8
24	STURGIS	33.7	125	HUMBOLDT	-.9	227	BRADLEY	-16.8
25	SPEARFISH	33.6	126	EUREKA	-1.3	228	FARMER	-17.5
26	EAGLE BUTTE	32.0	127	FAITH	-1.3	229	VERDON	-17.6
27	CHELSEA	29.3	128	AGAR	-1.4	230	RAVINIA	-18.0
28	BLUNT	25.8	129	WOONSOCKET	-1.5	231	ASHTON	-18.0
29	FAULKTON	25.6	130	HOT SPRINGS	-1.7	232	ALCESTER	-18.1
30	GETTYSBURG	25.4	131	GROTON	-1.9	233	PUKWANA	-18.2
31	WHITE RIVER	25.4	132	MOUNT VERNON	-2.1	234	MOUND CITY	-18.6
32	DUPREE	25.1	133	BURKE	-2.2	235	HOSMER	-18.8
33	TEA	24.5	134	NISLAND	-2.3	236	REVILLO	-18.9
34	SIOUX FALLS	24.2	135	TYNDALL	-2.3	237	DAVIS	-19.0
35	PRESHO	23.7	136	MISSION HILL	-2.4	238	WESSINGTON	-19.1
36	VALLEY SPRINGS	21.3	137	MONROE	-2.5	239	ANDOVER	-19.1
37	HERREID	21.2	138	CRESBARD	-2.6	240	CARTHAGE	-19.7
38	FREEMAN	20.8	139	ARMOUR	-2.8	241	GARDEN CITY	-19.9
39	YANKTON	20.4	140	FULTON	-2.9	242	GOODWIN	-19.9
40	MARTIN	19.7	141	FLANDREAU	-2.9	243	WINFRED	-19.9
41	STICKNEY	17.5	142	HARROLD	-3.0	244	HAZEL	-20.5
42	MILBANK	17.4	143	WAUBAY	-3.2	245	WHITE	-20.6
43	MOBRIDGE	17.0	144	LEAD	-3.3	246	PIERPONT	-20.9
44	HARTFORD	16.2	145	SHERMAN	-3.3	247	SENECA	-21.1
45	HILL CITY	16.1	146	HOWARD	-3.4	248	CLAIRE CITY	-21.1
46	BELLE FOURCHE	15.5	147	RAYMOND	-3.4	249	TOLSTOY	-21.1
47	ROSLYN	15.3	148	WILLOW LAKE	-3.5	250	OELRICHS	-21.4
48	MORRISTOWN	15.3	149	MENNO	-3.6	251	CORONA	-21.5
49	AURORA	14.9	150	GAYVILLE	-3.7	252	WENTWORTH	-21.9
50	VERMILLION	14.3	151	SOUTH SHORE	-3.7	253	WARD	-22.9
51	HARRISBURG	14.2	152	WEBSTER	-3.8	254	ARTESIAN	-23.1
52	GARRETSON	14.1	153	MONTROSE	-4.0	255	DOLTON	-23.7
53	WINNER	13.9	154	BUSHNELL	-4.2	256	NEW EFFINGTON	-23.7
54	COLTON	13.8	155	KIMBALL	-4.2	257	LABOLT	-23.8
55	CENTRAL CITY	13.3	156	FLORENCE	-4.4	258	TWIN BROOKS	-23.9
56	WALL	13.1	157	ALPENA	-4.5	259	QUINN	-24.3
57	TIMBER LAKE	13.0	158	ISABEL	-4.5	260	GEDDES	-24.3
58	DELL RAPIDS	12.9	159	JEFFERSON	-4.9	261	PRINGLE	-24.9
59	FRUITDALE	12.9	160	ESTELLINE	-5.0	262	REE HEIGHTS	-26.0
60	CARTER	12.5	161	HURLEY	-5.1	263	CAMP CROOK	-26.2
61	DE SMET	12.2	162	CONDE	-5.1	264	NEW WITTEN	-26.3
62	SISSETON	12.1	163	HERRICK	-5.3	265	LAKE CITY	-26.4
63	PARKSTON	11.8	164	ELKTON	-5.5	266	ROSCOE	-26.7
64	WORTHING	11.8	165	PEEVER	-5.9	267	GRENVILLE	-27.1
65	REDFIELD	11.2	166	JAVA	-6.2	268	STRANDBURG	-27.1
66	ST LAWRENCE	11.1	167	RELIANCE	-6.5	269	DANTE	-27.1
67	LENNOX	11.1	168	FREDERICK	-6.6	270	BRENTFORD	-27.3
68	HURON	10.9	169	IROQUOIS	-6.8	271	CANOVA	-27.4
69	CHANCELLOR	10.9	170	BONESTEEL	-6.8	272	FRANKFORT	-27.5
70	WATERTOWN	10.9	171	ETHAN	-6.9	273	WALLACE	-29.8
71	ABERDEEN	9.6	172	HIGHMORE	-6.9	274	BRANDT	-29.9
72	ROSHOLT	9.3	173	BRIDGEWATER	-7.2	275	TURTON	-30.3
73	PLATTE	9.2	174	DEADWOOD	-7.4	276	NORTHVILLE	-30.5
74	BALTIC	9.0	175	WILMOT	-7.6	277	VILAS	-31.0
75	TRENT	8.9	176	LEBANON	-7.9	278	LANE	-31.7
76	MILLER	8.6	177	AVON	-7.9	279	ARDMORE	-31.8
77	VIBORG	8.5	178	VEBLEN	-8.2	280	WHITE ROCK	-32.7
78	LEOLA	7.9	179	SINAI	-8.3	281	OLIVET	-33.2
79	GREGORY	7.5	180	TRIPP	-8.3	282	STRATFORD	-33.5
80	AKASKA	7.1	181	EDEN	-8.7	283	SUMMIT	-34.3
81	IPSWICH	6.9	182	CANISTOTA	-8.7	284	VIRGIL	-34.7
82	IRENE	6.7	183	HUDSON	-9.0	285	FAIRVIEW	-34.8
83	BERESFORD	6.4	184	CAVOUR	-9.1	286	BADGER	-35.0
84	MARION	6.2	185	ARLINGTON	-9.1	287	HILLSVIEW	-35.3
85	SALEM	6.2	186	SCOTLAND	-9.3	288	ORIENT	-35.4
86	TULARE	6.1	187	WOLSEY	-9.5	289	LOWRY	-37.1
87	MURDO	6.0	188	MCINTOSH	-9.6	290	VIENNA	-37.6
88	POLLOCK	5.6	189	LESTERVILLE	-9.9	291	LONG LAKE	-37.7
89	MADISON	5.2	190	DOLAND	-10.1	292	LOYALTON	-40.4
90	CLAREMONT	4.7	191	DELMONT	-10.4	293	LAKE ANDES	-40.7
91	EMERY	4.6	192	EGAN	-10.7	294	FAIRBURN	-41.3
92	LAKE NORDEN	4.6	193	BRUCE	-10.8	295	NAPLES	-41.9
93	CUSTER	4.4	194	RAMONA	-11.2	296	BUTLER	-43.1
94	BUFFALO GAP	4.3	195	HECLA	-11.2	297	ROSWELL	-43.5
95	YALE	4.3	196	COLOME	-11.8	298	ALBEE	-44.0
96	NUNDA	3.9	197	ORTLEY	-11.8	299	ONAKA	-46.2
97	WAGNER	3.8	198	LEMMON	-12.6	300	NEWARK	-51.3
98	MIDLAND	3.6	199	LANGFORD	-12.9	301	BROADLAND	-55.4
99	MITCHELL	3.6	200	HETLAND	-13.0	302	WETONKA	-60.0
100	HAYTI	2.9	201	CORSICA	-13.1	303	ESMOND	-61.2
101	HOVEN	2.9	202	DALLAS	-13.1	304	COTTONWOOD	-62.7
			203	BRISTOL	-13.1			

TABLE 3, INCORPORATED PLACES IN SOUTH DAKOTA

COUNTY AND PLACE	POPULATION 1960	POPULATION 1950	CHANGE 50-60
AURORA			
COUNTY	4749	5020	-5.4
PLANKINTON	644	754	-14.6
STICKNEY	456	388	17.5
WHITE LAKE	397	395	.5
BEADLE			
COUNTY	21682	21082	2.8
BROADLAND	33	74	-55.4
CAVOUR	140	154	-9.1
HITCHCOCK	193	227	-15.0
HURON	14180	12788	10.9
VIRGIL	81	124	-34.7
WESSINGTON	378	467	-19.1
WOLSEY	354	391	-9.5
YALE	171	164	4.3
BENNETT			
COUNTY	3053	3396	-10.1
MARTIN	1184	989	19.7
BON HOMME			
COUNTY	9229	9440	-2.2
AVON	637	692	-7.9
SCOTLAND	1077	1188	-9.3
SPRINGFIELD	1194	801	49.1
TABOR	378	373	1.3
TYNDALL	1262	1292	-2.3
BROOKINGS			
COUNTY	20046	17851	12.3
AURORA	232	202	14.9
BROOKINGS	10558	7764	36.0
BRUCE	272	305	-10.8
BUSHNELL	92	96	-4.2
ELKTON	621	657	-5.5
SINAI	166	181	-8.3
VOLGA	780	578	34.9
WHITE	417	525	-20.6
BROWN			
COUNTY	34106	32617	4.6
ABERDEEN	23073	21051	9.6
CLAREMONT	247	236	4.7
COLUMBIA	272	270	.7
FREDERICK	381	408	-6.6
GROTON	1063	1084	-1.9
HECLA	444	500	-11.2
STRATFORD	109	164	-33.5
VERDON	28	34	-17.6
BRULE			
COUNTY	6319	6076	4.0
CHAMBERLAIN	2598	1912	35.9
KIMBALL	912	952	-4.2
PUKWANA	247	302	-18.2
BUFFALO			
COUNTY	1547	1615	-4.2
BUTTE			
COUNTY	8592	8161	5.3
BELLE FOURCHE	4087	3540	15.5
FRUITDALE	79	70	12.9
NEWELL	797	784	1.7
NISLAND	211	216	-2.3
CAMPBELL			
COUNTY	3531	4046	-12.7
ARTAS	87	0	0
HERREID	767	633	21.2
MOUND CITY	144	177	-18.6
POLLOCK	417	395	5.6
CHARLES MIX			
COUNTY	11785	15558	-24.3
DANTE	102	140	-27.1
GEDDES	380	502	-24.3
LAKE ANDES	1097	1851	-40.7
PLATTE	1167	1069	9.2
RAVINIA	164	200	-18.0
WAGNER	1586	1528	3.8
CLARK			
COUNTY	7134	8369	-14.8
BRADLEY	188	226	-16.8
CLARK	1484	1471	.9
GARDEN CITY	226	282	-19.9
NAPLES	36	62	-41.9
RAYMOND	168	174	-3.4
VIENNA	191	306	-37.6
WILLOW LAKE	467	484	-3.5
CLAY			
COUNTY	10810	10993	-1.7
MECKLING	93	111	-16.2
VERMILLION	6102	5337	14.3
WAKONDA	382	454	-15.9
CODINGTON			
COUNTY	20220	18944	6.7
FLORENCE	216	226	-4.4
HENRY	276	323	-14.6
KRANZBURG	156	0	0
SOUTH SHORE	259	269	-3.7
WALLACE	132	188	-29.8
WATERTOWN	14077	12699	10.9
CORSON			
COUNTY	5798	6168	-6.0
MCINTOSH	568	628	-9.6
MCLAUGHLIN	983	713	37.9
MORRISTOWN	219	190	15.3
CUSTER			
COUNTY	4906	5517	-11.1
BUFFALO GAP	194	186	4.3
CUSTER	2105	2017	4.4
FAIRBURN	47	80	-41.3
HERMOSA	126	123	2.4
PRINGLE	145	193	-24.9
DAVISON			
COUNTY	16681	6522	1.0
ETHAN	297	319	-6.9
MITCHELL	12555	12123	3.6
MOUNT VERNON	379	387	-2.1
DAY			
COUNTY	10516	12294	-14.5
ANDOVER	224	277	-19.1
BRISTOL	562	647	-13.1
BUTLER	62	109	-43.1
GRENVILLE	151	207	-27.1
LILY	119	139	-14.4
PIERPONT	258	326	-20.9
ROSLYN	256	222	15.3
WAUBAY	851	879	-3.2
WEBSTER	2409	2503	-3.8
DEUEL			
COUNTY	6782	7689	-11.8
ALTAMONT	77	76	1.3
ASTORIA	176	206	-14.6
BRANDT	148	211	-29.9
CLEAR LAKE	1137	1105	2.9
GARY	471	558	-15.6
GOODWIN	113	141	-19.9
TORONTO	268	322	-16.8
DEWEY			
COUNTY	5257	4916	6.9
EAGLE BUTTE	495	375	32.0
ISABEL	488	511	-4.5
TIMBER LAKE	624	552	13.0
DOUGLAS			
COUNTY	5113	5636	-9.3
ARMOUR	875	900	-2.8
CORSICA	479	551	-13.1
DELMONT	363	405	-10.4
EDMUNDS			
COUNTY	6079	7275	-16.4
BOWDLE	673	788	-14.6
HOSMER	433	533	-18.8
IPSWICH	1131	1058	6.9
LOYALTON	34	57	-40.4
ROSCOE	532	726	-26.7
FALL RIVER			
COUNTY	10688	10439	2.4
ARDMORE	73	107	-31.8
EDGEMONT	1772	1158	53.0
HOT SPRINGS	4943	5030	-1.7
OELRICHS	132	168	-21.4
FAULK			
COUNTY	4397	4752	-7.5
CHELSEA	53	41	29.3
CRESBARD	229	235	-2.6
FAULKTON	1051	837	25.6
ONAKA	85	158	-46.2
ORIENT	133	206	-35.4
ROCKHAM	197	113	74.3
SENECA	161	204	-21.1
GRANT			
COUNTY	9913	10233	-3.1
ALBEE	42	75	-44.0
BIG STONE CITY	718	829	-13.4
LABOLT	125	164	-23.8
MARVIN	93	110	-15.5
MILBANK	3500	2982	17.4
REVILLO	202	249	-18.9
STOCKHOLM	155	114	36.0
STRANDBURG	105	144	-27.1
TWIN BROOKS	86	113	-23.9
GREGORY			
COUNTY	7399	8556	-13.5
BONESTEEL	452	485	-6.8
BURKE	811	829	-2.2
DALLAS	212	244	-13.1
FAIRFAX	253	301	-15.9
GREGORY	1478	1375	7.5
HERRICK	160	169	-5.3
HAAKON			
COUNTY	3303	3167	4.3
MIDLAND	401	387	3.6
PHILIP	1114	810	37.5
HAMLIN			
COUNTY	6303	7058	-10.7
BRYANT	522	624	-16.3
CASTLEWOOD	500	498	.4
ESTELLINE	722	760	-5.0
HAYTI	425	413	2.9
HAZEL	128	161	-20.5
LAKE NORDEN	390	373	4.6
HAND			
COUNTY	6712	7149	-6.1
MILLER	2081	1916	8.6
REE HEIGHTS	188	254	-26.0
ST LAWRENCE	290	261	11.1
HANSON			
COUNTY	4584	4896	-6.4
ALEXANDRIA	614	714	-14.0
EMERY	502	480	4.6
FARMER	94	114	-17.5

TABLE 3, CONTINUED SOUTH DAKOTA

COUNTY AND PLACE	POPULATION 1960	POPULATION 1950	CHANGE 50-60
FULTON	135	139	-2.9
HARDING			
COUNTY	2371	2289	3.6
BUFFALO	652	380	71.6
CAMP CROOK	90	122	-26.2
HUGHES			
COUNTY	12725	8111	56.9
BLUNT	532	423	25.8
HARROLD	255	263	-3.0
PIERRE	10088	5715	76.5
HUTCHINSON			
COUNTY	11085	11423	-3.0
FREEMAN	1140	944	20.8
MENNO	837	868	-3.6
OLIVET	135	202	-33.2
PARKSTON	1514	1354	11.8
TRIPP	837	913	-8.3
HYDE			
COUNTY	2602	2811	-7.4
HIGHMORE	1078	1158	-6.9
JACKSON			
COUNTY	1985	1768	12.3
BELVIDERE	232	172	34.9
COTTONWOOD	38	102	-62.7
INTERIOR	179	126	42.1
KADOKA	840	584	43.8
JERAULD			
COUNTY	4048	4476	-9.6
ALPENA	407	426	-4.5
LANE	99	145	-31.7
WESSINGTON SPRINGS	1488	1453	2.4
JONES			
COUNTY	2066	2281	-9.4
DRAPER	215	252	-14.7
MURDO	783	739	6.0
KINGSBURY			
COUNTY	9227	9962	-7.4
ARLINGTON	996	1096	-9.1
BADGER	117	180	-35.0
BANCROFT	86	100	-14.0
DE SMET	1324	1180	12.2
ERWIN	157	153	2.6
ESMOND	19	49	-61.2
HETLAND	107	123	-13.0
IROQUOIS	385	413	-6.8
LAKE PRESTON	955	957	-.2
OLDHAM	291	349	-16.6
LAKE			
COUNTY	11764	11792	-.2
MADISON	5420	5153	5.2
NUNDA	106	102	3.9
RAMONA	247	278	-11.2
WENTWORTH	211	270	-21.9
WINFRED	137	171	-19.9
LAWRENCE			
COUNTY	17075	16648	2.6
CENTRAL CITY	247	218	13.3
DEADWOOD	3045	3288	-7.4
LEAD	6211	6422	-3.3
SPEARFISH	3682	2755	33.6
WHITEWOOD	470	304	54.6
LINCOLN			
COUNTY	12371	12767	-3.1
CANTON	2511	2530	-.8
FAIRVIEW	101	155	-34.8
HARRISBURG	313	274	14.2
HUDSON	455	500	-9.0
LENNOX	1353	1218	11.1
TEA	188	151	24.5
WORTHING	304	272	11.8
LYMAN			
COUNTY	4428	4572	-3.1
KENNEBEC	372	374	-.5
OACOMA	312	231	35.1
PRESHO	881	712	23.7
RELIANCE	201	215	-6.5
MCCOOK			
COUNTY	8268	8828	-6.3
BRIDGEWATER	694	748	-7.2
CANISTOTA	627	687	-8.7
MONTROSE	430	448	-4.0
SALEM	1188	1119	6.2
SPENCER	460	552	-16.7
MCPHERSON			
COUNTY	5821	7071	-17.7
EUREKA	1555	1576	-1.3
HILLSVIEW	44	68	-35.3
LEOLA	833	772	7.9
LONG LAKE	109	175	-37.7
WETONKA	46	115	-60.0
MARSHALL			
COUNTY	6663	7835	-15.0
BRITTON	1442	1430	.8
EDEN	136	149	-8.7
LAKE CITY	81	110	-26.4
LANGFORD	397	456	-12.9
NEWARK	39	80	-51.3
VEBLEN	437	476	-8.2
MEADE			
COUNTY	12044	11516	4.6
FAITH	591	599	-1.3
STURGIS	4639	3471	33.7

COUNTY AND PLACE	POPULATION 1960	POPULATION 1950	CHANGE 50-60
MELLETTE			
COUNTY	2664	3046	-12.5
WHITE RIVER	583	465	25.4
WOOD	267	260	2.7
MINER			
COUNTY	5398	6268	-13.9
CANOVA	247	340	-27.4
CARTHAGE	368	458	-19.7
HOWARD	1208	1251	-3.4
ROSWELL	39	69	-43.5
VILAS	49	71	-31.0
MINNEHAHA			
COUNTY	86575	70910	22.1
BALTIC	278	255	9.0
COLTON	593	521	13.8
DELL RAPIDS	1863	1650	12.9
GARRETSON	850	745	14.1
HARTFORD	688	592	16.2
HUMBOLDT	446	450	-.9
SHERMAN	116	120	-3.3
SIOUX FALLS	65466	52696	24.2
VALLEY SPRINGS	472	389	21.3
MOODY			
COUNTY	8810	9252	-4.8
COLMAN	505	509	-.8
EGAN	310	347	-10.7
FLANDREAU	2129	2193	-2.9
TRENT	232	213	8.9
WARD	74	96	-22.9
PENNINGTON			
COUNTY	58195	34053	70.9
HILL CITY	419	361	16.1
NEW UNDERWOOD	462	268	72.4
QUINN	162	214	-24.3
RAPID CITY	42399	25310	67.5
WALL	629	556	13.1
WASTA	196	144	36.1
PERKINS			
COUNTY	5977	6776	-11.8
BISON	457	457	0
LEMMON	2412	2760	-12.6
POTTER			
COUNTY	4926	4688	5.1
GETTYSBURG	1950	1555	25.4
HOVEN	568	552	2.9
LEBANON	198	215	-7.9
TOLSTOY	142	180	-21.1
ROBERTS			
COUNTY	13190	14929	-11.6
CLAIRE CITY	86	109	-21.1
CORONA	150	191	-21.5
NEW EFFINGTON	280	367	-23.7
ORTLEY	127	144	-11.8
PEEVER	208	221	-5.9
ROSHOLT	423	387	9.3
SISSETON	3218	2871	12.1
SUMMIT	283	431	-34.3
WHITE ROCK	76	113	-32.7
WILMOT	545	590	-7.6
SANBORN			
COUNTY	4641	5142	-9.7
ARTESIAN	330	429	-23.1
LETCHER	296	291	1.7
WOONSOCKET	1035	1051	-1.5
SHANNON			
COUNTY	6000	5669	5.8
SPINK			
COUNTY	11706	12204	-4.1
ASHTON	182	222	-18.0
BRENTFORD	96	132	-27.3
CONDE	388	409	-5.1
DOLAND	481	535	-10.1
FRANKFORT	240	331	-27.5
MELLETTE	208	250	-16.8
NORTHVILLE	153	220	-30.5
REDFIELD	2952	2655	11.2
TULARE	225	212	6.1
TURTON	140	201	-30.3
STANLEY			
COUNTY	4085	2055	98.8
FORT PIERRE	2649	951	178.5
SULLY			
COUNTY	2607	2713	-3.9
AGAR	139	141	-1.4
ONIDA	843	822	2.6
TODD			
COUNTY	4661	4758	-2.0
MISSION	611	388	57.5
ST FRANCIS	421	241	74.7
TRIPP			
COUNTY	8761	9139	-4.1
CARTER	18	16	12.5
COLOME	398	451	-11.8
NEW WITTEN	146	198	-26.3
WINNER	3705	3252	13.9
TURNER			
COUNTY	11159	12100	-7.8
CENTERVILLE	887	1053	-15.8
CHANCELLOR	214	193	10.9
DAVIS	124	153	-19.0
DOLTON	71	93	-23.7
HURLEY	450	474	-5.1

TABLE 3, CONTINUED SOUTH DAKOTA

COUNTY AND PLACE	POPULATION 1960	POPULATION 1950	CHANGE 50-60
IRENE	399	374	6.7
MARION	843	794	6.2
MONROE	156	160	-2.5
PARKER	1142	1148	-.5
VIBORG	699	644	8.5
UNION			
COUNTY	10197	10792	-5.5
ALCESTER	479	585	-18.1
BERESFORD	1794	1686	6.4
ELK POINT	1378	1367	.8
JEFFERSON	443	466	-4.9
NORTH SIOUX CITY	736	0	0
WALWORTH			
COUNTY	8097	7648	5.9
AKASKA	90	84	7.1
GLENHAM	171	168	1.8
JAVA	406	433	-6.2
LOWRY	44	70	-37.1
MOBRIDGE	4391	3753	17.0
SELBY	979	706	38.7
WASHABAUGH			
COUNTY	1042	1551	-32.8
YANKTON			
COUNTY	17551	16804	4.4
GAYVILLE	261	271	-3.7
LESTERVILLE	173	192	-9.9
MISSION HILL	165	169	-2.4
UTICA	70	84	-16.7
VOLIN	171	197	-13.2
YANKTON	9279	7709	20.4
ZIEBACH			
COUNTY	2495	2606	-4.3
DUPREE	548	438	25.1